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Alumnae Magazine

VOL. XLV, NO. 4

MAY 1956

Thank you for coming. This is a survey of religious attitudes on Barnard Campus that is being done for the Alumnae Magazine. You have been selected as a member of a representative sample of Barnard students. PLEASE ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS EVEN THOUGH YOU ARE SURE OF THE ANSWERS TO SOME.

RELIGION ON THE CAMPUS

Alumnae Magazine Survey, Spring 1956

any religion courses have you taken since you entered college? 1) 23 2) 8 3) 2 4) 0 5) 2 6) 4 7) 0 8) 0

any times did you attend Thursday Noon Meeting last semester? 1) 14 2) 2 3) 2 4) 2 5) 6 6) 4 7) 0 8) 0

answer to question 2 was one or more, why did you attend? Check all that applies, with two checks for the most important reason.

1. Inspiring speaker 32

2. Interesting topic 37

3. Comprehensive lunch 2

4. You enjoy any discussion on religion or related subjects 16

5. Other 5

6. Circle how interested you would say you are in religious question.

7. a) Not at all 2 b) Some 16 c) Fairly interested 48 d) Very interested 34

8. Have you always been as interested as you are now? a) Yes 35 b) No, I am less interested now 9 c) I am more interested now 56

9. If your answer to 9 is c, can you remember what stimulated your interest? Check each answer that applies, with two checks for the most important.

10. a) Religion classes 18 b) Discussions with students 4

11. Have your religious beliefs changed during your college career? a) Not at all 36 b) Some 56 c) A great deal 8

12. If your answer to 11 is b or c, circle how they have changed.

13. a) Changed religious group 1 b) Became less devout 13 c) Became more devout 11

14. d) No longer believe in God 1 e) Other 36 (9% clarified own beliefs)

15. Do you now believe in the existence of God? Yes 75 No 13 No ans. 1

16. What is your conception of God?

17. Would your mother consider herself religious? a) Not at all 13 b) Not very 24 c) Fairly religious 50 d) Very religious 9

18. Would your father consider himself religious? a) Not at all 22 b) Not very 22 c) Fairly religious 41 d) Very religious 9

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Religion on the Campus

THE CORPORATE ALUMNUS PROGRAM'S FIRST YEAR

THE Corporate Alumnus Program was begun as an experiment, to supplement—not to supplant—General Electric's overall program of assistance to students and to schools and colleges.

Principal objective was the further encouragement and support of the colleges and universities from which General Electric employees received their higher education. The Plan, briefly, was the Educational and Charitable Fund's decision to match gifts up to \$1,000 of individual G-E employees to the accredited colleges and universities from which they held degrees.

WEIGHING THE RESULTS

Following are the four original objectives, and, after each, a statement of attainment, the realization of which contributed to the decision to continue the Plan, with liberalized provisions, in 1956:

OBJECTIVE—To provide incentive for substantial and regular contributions by the employees who directly benefit by the education.

ATTAINMENT—Eligible employees, under the Plan, increased their average gifts from slightly under \$20 to \$39.18.

OBJECTIVE—To recognize the joint benefits of education to employer and employee by matching contributions up to \$1,000 during the year.

ATTAINMENT—Approximately 5,100 employees made gifts to 359 colleges in amounts totaling

\$200,000. The essentially unrestricted amount, matched by the Fund, is equivalent to the average earnings on about \$4,000,000 in endowment.

OBJECTIVE—To stimulate colleges to more active solicitation of alumni support.

ATTAINMENT—College administrators report special alumni-fund activities, stimulated by the Program and the publicity it produced, have resulted in substantial increases in alumni giving.

OBJECTIVE—To provide a pattern of corporate support which might be followed by other companies.

ATTAINMENT—At least 12 gift-matching programs have been established by other companies, all incorporating some elements of the Corporate Alumnus Program.

QUID PRO QUO

The Corporate Alumnus Program has its basis in the concept of something received for something given. Still in an evolutionary stage, it recognizes the rapid growth of corporate requirements for college-trained people and the simultaneous enlargements of the colleges' needs for funds—operating funds as well as capital. It is simply giving substance to a belief that our common progress can accelerate to meet a growing need if the beneficiaries—whether individual or company, or both—recognize a debt and do something about it in proportion to value received.

If you or your company are interested in a more complete report of the first year's results of the Corporate Alumnus Program, write for a copy to Educational Relations, General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y.

Progress Is Our Most Important Product

GENERAL  ELECTRIC

BARNARD

Alumnae Magazine

Volume XLV Number 4

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Features

- 2 **COVER STORY: Religion On The Campus**
Lynn Rosenthal Minton '53
- 5 **Sulamith Schwartz Nardi '28 Speaks of Israel Today**
Mitzi Perry-Miller '52
- 8 **Job Patterns Seen from the Placement Office**
Marguerite McCloskey Coleman '28 and Ruth Houghton
- 10 **My Life and Times on a Farm**
Betty Fible Martin '29

News and Views

- 7 **The Arab-Asian World: Political Council Conference**
Lee Budd Goodwin '52
- 13 **A Tribute to the late Professor Crampton**
Helen Rogers Reid '03
- 14 **A Tribute to the late Professor Mullins**
Louise Comer Turner '39
- 15 **Barnard-NBC Offer Radio-TV Institute**
- 18 **American Business: Prognosis Positive**
Marian Freda Poverman '50
- 19 **Elizabeth Janeway Prose Prize Awarded**
Margaret O'Rourke Montgomery '43

Departments

- 17 **The Contributing Editor: Professor Julius S. Held**
- 20 **News of the College**
- 21 **News of the Clubs**
- 22 **News of the Classes**

STAFF . . . Amy L. Schaeffer '37, *Editor*; Mitzi Perry-Miller '52, *Assistant Editor*; Mary Callcott Kahl '43, *Business Manager*; Martha Bennett Heyde '41, *Representative to the Alumnae Magazine Group*; Dorothy Coyne '53, Margaret DeVecchi '51, Flora Ehrsam Dudley '40, Patricia Evers Glendon '46, Helen Raebeck Rachlis '38, Lynn Rosenthal Minton '53, Margaret O'Rourke Montgomery '43, Marian Freda Poverman '50, Janice Hoerr Schmitt '39, Hilda Loveman Wilson '37. *Undergraduate Correspondent*: Miriam Dressler '56.

PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE . . . Iola Stetson Haverstick '46, *Chairman*; Baldwin Woodbridge '27, Mary Bliss '25. Eleanor Hillyer von Hoffman '26, Diana Hirsh '36. *Ex Officio*: Catherine

THE COVER

Shown here are some of the questions included on the questionnaire on religion answered by a representative cross section of today's student body. The numbers relate to the breakdown of replies. For full story see Lynn Minton's roundup beginning on Page 2.

• **The College** and its alumnae learned with regret of the recent death of Professor Crampton and of Professor Mullins. Here Helen Rogers Reid, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, pays a warm tribute to Dr. Crampton's memory, and Louise Comer Turner, a former mathematics instructor at the College, recalls Dr. Mullins' contributions as teacher and friend. (Pages 13-14).

• **The Contributing Editor** for this issue is Fine Arts Professor Julius S. Held, who asks an important question of LIFE—and of many others who are or should be concerned with the preservation of the world's works of art. (Page 17).

• **Interested in learning** about TV and radio techniques? Details of the second Barnard-NBC summer Institute, including news about scholarships, appear on Page 15.

• **Winner of the second Annual Elizabeth Janeway Prose Prize** for undergraduates was announced May 1. (Page 19).

• **Reunion news** and the regular Calendar of Events appear on the back cover—and don't miss the messages on the inside back cover, either!

Religion on the Campus

Student survey, faculty observations, prove it a many-sided interest for many Barnard students

by LYNN ROSENTHAL MINTON '53

WE HEAR considerable talk these days about a religious revival in this country. Last year religious groups put up \$760,000,000 worth of new buildings, 25% more than in 1954. The overall increase in church membership has substantially outdistanced, percentagewise, the increase in total population. In 1940 49% of Americans were church members; by the end of 1954, more than 60%—a record 97,500,000—were church members. And books concerned with religion regularly dominate the bestseller lists.

Has this revival extended to our colleges and universities? The indications are that it has. Certainly the large enrollments in religion courses bear out this assumption.

At Barnard this Spring, for example, 167 students, or 14% of the student body, are enrolled in religion courses. That compares with 49, or about 5% of the student body, in the Spring of 1936. In the latter year the College catalogue listed nine religion courses. This year it lists 38, plus 13 graduate courses open to qualified seniors, with a range from an intro-

ductory course through a course on Kierkegaard and Religious Existentialism.

The fact of the matter is that Barnard's Religion Department, under the leadership of Professor Ursula Niebuhr, has become one of the most active departments at the College. In 1949 the present joint Barnard-Columbia Religion Department was established with a combined faculty, all of whose courses are open to qualified students in Barnard, Columbia College and the School of General Studies. In 1950 the joint department offered the most extensive curriculum of courses in religion that had ever been presented for undergraduates by any institution in America—a record the department, with an increased number of courses offered this year, probably still holds.

The outline of a course introduced by Mrs. Niebuhr this year, "An Analysis of Religion in Contemporary Society and Culture" (Religion 25,26), goes far both as explanation and as reflection of the current student interest in the study of religion. As in the case of establishing the joint department, with its broadened curriculum, the new

course illustrates Mrs. Niebuhr's refusal to make religion a "separate" thing. In Mrs. McIntosh's words, the executive officer of the Religion Department has sought to relate the study of religion to "other courses and professors, in interdepartmental cooperation. Her approach is humanistic rather than specialized; not denominational, but philosophical."

Thus in the winter session Mrs. Niebuhr and a series of guest lecturers examined contemporary religion and its relation to social and political life. This semester the course deals with the religious problem of contemporary culture, with Oxford Poetry Professor W. H. Auden (*see cut*), Barnard Government Professor John Stewart, Philosophy Professor Jean Potter and English Professor Barry Ulanov as guest lecturers.

THE FOREGOING facts give an important glimpse of the picture of the place of religion on the campus today. In an attempt to widen the view further, we decided to conduct a survey of Barnard students (*see "Behind the Scenes," Page 4*) that would indicate



Dr. Lawrence S. Kubie (l.), guest speaker at a Thursday Noon meeting, with Religion Professor Ursula Niebuhr and Economics Professor Robert Lekachman. Dr. Kubie is Clinical Professor of Psychiatry at the Yale School of Medicine.

how interested they really were in religious questions, and what part religion plays in their lives. A factual summary of the major findings of the survey will follow.

For background information and historical comparison we spoke to several faculty and staff members who, without seeing our student survey findings, consented to comment on the general subject of religion on the campus at Barnard. Their opinions varied, of course, according to individual beliefs, outlook and experience with the undergraduates. But there were certain areas about which there seemed to be some general agreement. Their perceptive comments are of interest in themselves. Further, we believe they cast sidelights on the survey's findings among the undergraduates.

Specific to today's generation, the student survey shows that 55% of the present seniors, whose major fields vary from physics to French, have taken at least one course in religion. Twenty-one per cent have taken more than one.

Every Thursday at noon there is a meeting held in the College Parlor at which a guest speaker talks on a religious or philosophic subject. These weekly meetings started in February, 1949, with the strong support of Mrs. McIntosh.

Speakers this year have included Barnard faculty members; such Columbia faculty as Gilbert Highet, Professor of Latin Language and Literature, and Eli Ginzberg, Professor of Economics; the Rev. Robert McCracken, pastor of Riverside Church; the Rev. John Daly, Catholic chaplain at Columbia; Dr. Lawrence S. Kubie, psychiatrist (*see cut*), and Mrs. Edward R. Murrow.

Last semester, 45% of the student body attended at least one Thursday Noon meeting; 21% attended at least a third of the meetings and 6% attended almost every meeting—and the fact that interesting speakers have been recruited to talk at the meetings was not given as the main reason for attendance. Fully as many students were attracted by the topic of discussion and general interest in religion and related subjects.

Fifty-seven percent of the students, the survey also showed, are enrolled members of a church or synagogue

and 25% are members of a religious club on campus. When asked how often they had religious or philosophical discussions with their friends, 64% reported either "fairly often" or "often." Eighty-two percent said they were either fairly or very interested in religious questions. Only 2% said "not at all."

Barnard students, then, are thinking and talking about religion. They are resisting religious stereotypes, according to Mrs. Niebuhr. This they do both by asking questions and looking for a faith that can give significance to what they are doing.

Mrs. McIntosh commented that "the search for a meaningful life in terms of religious faith and something that will also make sense does not represent a conflict today. It is definitely a spiritual search on the part of students, but conducted in intellectual terms. I think the interest in religion was made respectable by the religious existentialists," she added. "They said, look for religion within yourself, regard yourself as you are within."

HOW DIFFERENT is the attitude of today's students from that of students of 20 years or so ago? John B. Stewart, Assistant Professor of Government, remarked: "Religious terminology is no longer a signal to turn off your brains. Religion is not 'fashionable' in the same way Marxism was in the 30's. In the 30's, if you didn't talk Marxism you just didn't count. This is not so with religion today. But religion is more respectable, you're not thought a 'weirdie' if you're interested in it."

Virginia Harrington '24, Associate Professor of History, feels that formerly many young people had faith in science as an answer to all problems, or in man's ability to solve all questions in purely humanistic terms. Today, however, one's needs are recognized as having religious connotations or answers.

Robert Lekachman, Assistant Professor of Economics, said: "My fellow students (1938-41) were interested primarily in politics and economics. Religion they despised because it distracted men from the pressing economic and social problems which could be solved if we put our minds to them and didn't befuddle ourselves with obsolete dogma and medieval ritual.



W. H. Auden, Professor of Poetry at Oxford, lectured Religion 26 students on "the poet's expression."

... Nobody investigated religion because everybody knew it was a fraud."

According to this professor, "Students in the 30's believed that human grace and charity would follow the establishment of economic and political reform—a combination of idealism and materialism. The student today feels that politics and economics are superficial, that there is something deeper. When society fails to challenge, people turn in upon themselves. The student is trying to understand himself. The techniques he has chosen are the psychiatric and the religious.

"Twenty years ago we were ashamed of being interested in ourselves. We thought we should be on a picket line. We probably talked just as much about ourselves as students do now, but the public attitude wasn't sympathetic toward it. Today economic problems are so much less pressing. People are looking for something. They are not sure it is religion, but religion is a handy tag."

Today, most of those interviewed agreed, if we are not witnessing a revival, we are at least seeing an increase in interest in religious matters. How would they account for it?

Eleanor Rosenberg '29, Assistant Professor of English, offered several reasons. "First of all, the organized churches and other religious groups are making a greater effort to secure

affiliation and participation in their activities. Secondly, religious groups are engaging in activities that are socially attractive—for example, gatherings where the lonely ones can find companionship, where boy can meet girl, an important incentive in this day of early mating. Thirdly, it's the style—and many young people simply follow the style, afraid not to conform. Finally, young people today (to a greater degree than in the past) are disturbed by our civilization's emphasis on security as the great goal of life. . . ."

Miss Harrington put it this way: "Students are searching for answers. During a discussion of John Dewey's philosophy at a Thursday Noon meeting, they rejected the relativism of pragmatic ethics. They want something specific—a concept of permanent rather than shifting values. Today there is uncertainty. The problems are so enormous that the students would like to decide beforehand what the fixed points of reference are.

"On the other hand, they will not accept pat answers. They insist upon answers that will be satisfactory to their minds as well as to their need for security as such. They are interested in religion as related to their everyday lives; they search for the meaning of life—of life as a whole, its significance and the nature of one's ultimate loyalties, and of life as lived

in detail in terms of ethics and values. And in this search they are genuinely and intellectually honest in trying to see what religion can do."

If religion seems to be answering certain needs today, didn't these needs always exist? There was some feeling among those of the faculty and staff to whom we spoke that these needs appear more acute today than formerly.

Helen Phelps Bailey '33, Dean of Studies and Associate Professor of French, ventured another possibility. "Perhaps the means of exploring the questions that occur to a person concerned about religious matters have increased. We have many religion courses now that didn't exist 20 years ago. Students interested in religion now have the opportunity to explore their own religious commitments in an academic atmosphere in an academic way much more than they used to. And then, there seems to be a real demand for answers—not necessarily religious. The students want something firm, something solid. They distrust novelty, innovation, want to hold to long-valued traditions."

ARE THE STUDENTS impelled toward long-valued traditions—of which religion is one—by the threat of atomic annihilation? Miss Gladys Meyer, Assistant Professor of Sociology, said that "Students don't think
(Continued on Page 15)

Behind the Scenes

Our religion article in this issue was based on information obtained from a scientific survey of the Barnard student body, supplemented by background information and observations from members of the Barnard faculty and staff. The student survey was conducted under the direction of Professor Richard P. Youtz, Executive Officer of the Psychology Department, who guided the writer in formulating the questionnaire and supervised the students—Suzanne Schwartz, Patricia McGarty and Margery Rowen—who obtained the sample and tabulated the results as a special project for their course in applied psychology. Answers to the questionnaire were anonymous.

The method of obtaining the 10% sample of Barnard students is called stratified sampling. In this method some of the factors which might influence the respondents are chosen as a basis for selecting the representative students. In this study, the factors chosen were: whether the students were resident or day, whether they were freshmen, sophomores, juniors or seniors, and, for the juniors and seniors, whether their major was in the humanities, science or the social sciences.

After examining the proportions of each group in the college, it was found that the students were divided approximately as follows: 2/3 day, 1/3 resident; 1/4 in each class; and for juniors and seniors, 1/3 major in the humanities, 1/3 in science, and 1/3 in the social sciences.

Notices not mentioning the topic of the questionnaire were sent to a 20% random sample within each group, and enough of those students responding were randomly selected to make up the 10% sample. A carefully planned 10% sample is quite adequate to represent the attitudes of a group and is more than is generally used by most professional poll takers.

Our thanks for their cooperation to Professor Youtz and everyone else who helped on the survey, to faculty members who contributed their opinions and thoughts on the general subject, and to Miriam Dressler, undergraduate correspondent for the ALUMNAE MAGAZINE for all the legwork she did in the interests of the article.



Thursday Noon meetings are informal, provocative. Dr. Kubie addressed the students on "Faith & Skepticism: Their Relative Roles in Human Culture."

An Alumna Reports On the New Israel

Mrs. Nardi, resident of the new state, talks of her life and work

by MITZI PERRY-MILLER '52

"MY FAMILY laugh when I tell them you have to be as pioneering as Abraham Lincoln's mother to live in Israel today," said *Sulamith Schwartz Nardi* '28 in an interview in New York last month. "Prior to 1948 conditions were fairly good but the terrific influx of immigrants after that—three quarters of whom arrived in the next four years—brought the end of the niceties. Even in Jerusalem, where I live, electricity or gas is unusual, there is no central heating although you need it, no hot water unless special arrangements are made, little meat. The telephone is a luxury, and always there are stairs to climb, since the number of elevators in the city can be counted on one hand. Living conditions are easing now, but without the help of my husband and three children I just couldn't manage our apartment on the top floor of a small house," Mrs. Nardi commented practically. But large brown eyes

sparkling with good humor underscored the zest and enjoyment she finds in combining the roles of mother, teacher and lecturer in Israel today, regardless of hardships.

How did this Barnard graduate born in Brooklyn come to live in Israel? While studying for her M.A. in English at Columbia she met an Israeli, Noah Nardi, who was earning his Ph.D. at Teachers College. In 1933 they were married and together went to Israel. For the next six years Mrs. Nardi taught in Tel Aviv schools and did free lance writing. Dr. Nardi was occupied with school administration—a career which led to his present position as Supervisor of Schools in Jerusalem and author of several books on education.

By chance the Nardis returned to the U. S. in 1939, and, caught by the war, remained until 1951. As a result all three children, a boy now 17 and girls aged 13 and ten, were born in this



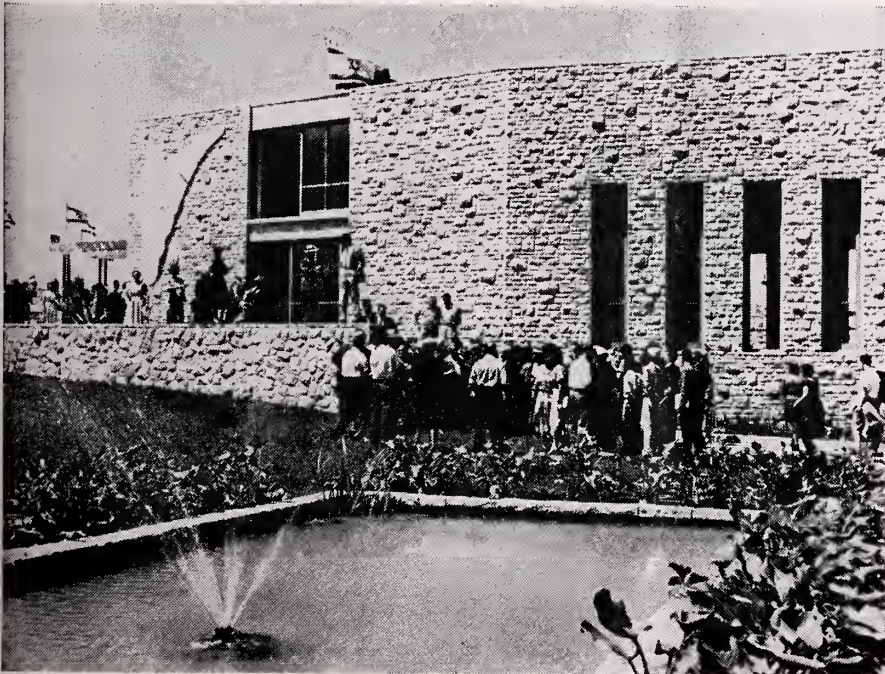
Sulamith Schwartz Nardi

country. From 1940-43 Mrs. Nardi was editor of the *HADASSAH NEWSLETTER*, and from 1943-51 served as Director of Publications at the American Zionist Council.

Finally able to return to Israel in 1951, Mrs. Nardi soon began teaching English literature at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem. This is one of the two institutions of higher learning in Israel, the other being the Institute of Technology, which has both Israeli and Arab students. Teaching continued to be Mrs. Nardi's primary occupation outside the home in Israel until last fall, when she was invited to be one of eight members of the Israeli Town Hall Mission, which brought her on her present visit to the U. S. The Mission is one of several reciprocal people-to-people projects organized since World War II to promote increased understanding between other free nations and our own by Town Hall in New York.

The Foreign Policy Association, with its local World Affairs committees, cooperated with Town Hall in arranging the Israeli Mission's American Tour. Mrs. Nardi's lecture topics were: "How Israel Educates Its Youth"; "The Women of Modern Israel"; "Arabs and Jews at Hebrew University" and "What an Opinion Poll Would Find in Israel—Typical Attitudes Toward the West."

On January 23, 1956 Mrs. Nardi began the tour which took the Israeli group to 21 major cities in all parts of the country, including Manchester, N.H. In Manchester on March 21 Mrs. Nardi



American Friends of Hebrew University

Opening ceremonies for Canada Hall, first building at the new Hebrew University campus, erected at Givat Ram in Jerusalem. ". . . Students are mature."

met *Nancy Crowell Hendrick '35*, founder of the local World Affairs Committee. This and meeting Professor Emeritus William Haller, under whom she had studied, in the Folger Museum in Washington, were the "Barnard high points" of Mrs. Nardi's trip.

AS FOR general reactions to her lectures, Mrs. Nardi found that in Richmond, Ky., and throughout the South there were many questions about the segregation and the integration of Arabs. Within Israel there really is no problem, she stated. However, there is a marked difference between the Israeli-Arab situation and that of the American Negro in the U. S.

Here the Negroes are American by culture, habits and ambitions, but in Israel the Arabs have a separate culture based on the Koran, different in speech and in law. It would be unfair to force the 200,000 Arabs remaining in Israel to integrate. Arabs do use the same health facilities, pay taxes and receive the same governmental services as the Israelis, and have the right to vote. But there is no question of integration. Schools for Arabs are run by the Israeli government with Arab and some specially trained Israeli teachers. The only difference between these and

which have a practical and immediately valuable use to the nation as well as to the students is a great advantage, with the immediate result that unlike such countries as India, Israel does not have an over-abundance of legally trained students who, once out of school, become increasingly dissatisfied, because of their unfulfilled lots.

Mrs. Nardi finds the teaching of English literature to boys and girls—both Israelis and Arabs—who bring to class mature minds and a tremendous desire to learn both stimulating and exciting. It is comparable, she noted, to the situation that existed in the U. S. after the war when there were so many G.I. students. Since both girls and boys must serve in the army—girls two years and boys two and a half years—the average student begins advanced study at twenty.

On the question of women, Mrs. Nardi said that as a whole, women's position in Israel is very strong. Equal pay and opportunity are practiced as well as preached. Women are engaged in all branches of science, medicine, teaching and research; there is not the preponderance of specialization in the humanities that is found in the U. S. Twelve women are in Parliament, making a ratio of one to ten; there is one woman in the cabinet and several women hold high diplomatic posts. Most women work both before and after marriage.

THE UNIQUE characteristic of Israel, in Mrs. Nardi's opinion, is its desire as a Middle Eastern nation to apply Western techniques and standards. Through translating that desire into practice Israel has and will continue to have a tremendous influence on the Middle East. Happily Israel lacks one serious obstacle to progress that is common to most countries in the area—the problem of powerful large landowners. Since almost all of the huge Arab landholders left in 1948 and there are no Israelis with extensive holdings, land is held in small lots. Small, economically independent families form the base of society. Overall, said Mrs. Nardi, economically Israel can best be compared with the Scandinavian countries.

What part have American-Israelis played in Israeli's development? Although they number only five to eight thousand, they have contributed greatly

to the growth of the new nation. Many have aided in the fields of soil conservation, technical training, sanitation, etc. Few have become Israeli citizens because the U. S. does not recognize dual citizenship, as does Great Britain, and most feel as does Mrs. Nardi, that helping and living in the new state does not necessarily raise the question



*American Friends of Hebrew University
About 100 Arabs study at Hebrew U.*

of renouncing U. S. citizenship. Rather than force American-Israelis to make a choice, the Israeli government has permitted them to hold their decision in abeyance. As a result, American-Israelis can take part in all aspects of Israeli life except the political.

The strong bond between Israel and the U.S. is indicated by the teaching of English in the schools from the sixth grade on. Thus English is the second language. Aside from the very great financial contributions made to Israel by Jewish communities in the U. S., the economic aid given through Point Four is most appreciated. Aid given in 1951 helped Israel over a very difficult period. Another practical service performed by the U. S., Mrs. Nardi noted, was that of making the Israeli government account for the use of all money given. As a result, an efficient accounting system was established within the government and money ceased to be spent helter-skelter. This was very influential in maturing Israeli bookkeeping and led to the development of a system of priorities for projects. Since Mrs. Nardi worked for the Israeli Grant in Aid Bureau, the counterpart of the U. S. Grant in Aid, she saw what an impact this efficient business approach made on the young and eager Israelis.

As to the Israeli attitude toward Rus-



*American Friends of Hebrew University
Teaching immigrants in Israel*

schools for Israelis is the teaching of the Koran in the Arab schools. As in the case of Israeli students, Arabs are encouraged to study practical subjects such as math and civics instead of law and rhetoric.

The problem of students' concentration on law and rhetoric is not as great in Israel as it is in many Eastern countries. This, Mrs. Nardi believes, is an indication of the Western orientation of Israel. The learning of subjects

ia, Mrs. Nardi explained that Israel could not and would not accept Russian aid. Egypt, testing its strength, can play one group against the other. Israel, with Russia courting the Arab nations, is in a different position, and well aware of the fact that the Russians think they can gain more through supporting the Arab block, which controls more votes in the UN, than in helping Israel. As for Egypt-Israel relations, Mrs. Nardi believes Egypt is presently "throwing its weight around," and it will "take time" before the two nations can live together amicably.

Israel is, of course, thankful to the UN for the action in 1947 which made the founding of the nation possible, and is certain UN intentions are of the best. But in Mrs. Nardi's view Israel does not believe the UN by its very nature can be expected to enforce an Arab-Israeli settlement effectively.

Along with the current external problems now confronting Israel, Mrs. Nardi spoke of the internal problem of integration of the many refugees who

have entered the country during the past few years from the Middle East. To help cope with this situation, new groups are now being actively oriented by trained citizens. Further, a rule has been adopted that each new family group must have one working member that can provide support.

As for any letdown of national enthusiasm among Israeli citizens, there was concern during the period of 1949 to 1952 when many who had fought for the establishment of the new nation believed they could turn their attention exclusively to personal affairs. With the arrival of the present emergency, however, personal considerations again assumed a secondary place for Israelis. Then too, Mrs. Nardi noted, when you have witnessed the tremendous excitement generated among Israelis by the discovery of the Dead Sea Scrolls, you tend to consider such phases as the 1949 letdown in perspective. Rather than merely discuss the Dead Sea Scrolls, whole Israeli families came proudly to see the scrolls and even

read parts of them when they could.

Despite her many time-consuming daily activities in and outside the home, Mrs. Nardi does have a hobby—the study of Arabic and current Middle Eastern problems. One facet of this hobby is her membership in the Society of Study of the Middle East, of which she is the first woman to sit on the Board. She is also a member of the Board of the Israel Oriental Society. "I really need to know Arabic in order to comprehend my Arab students," she commented.

AND HER precious free time in New York City—how was that spent on this Israeli Town Hall Mission trip? Well, she managed to see one play—"Tiger at the Gates"—and planned before leaving New York to buy a copy of the book for a student. This seemed completely fitting for a person who is devoting her life to an idea, and doing it in part by contributing to the intellectual growth of the younger generation in Israel.

Political Council Conference Considers Arab-Asian World

by LEE BUDD GOODWIN '52

IN NORTH AFRICA, France granted Tunisia independence in a move to stem the rioting and violence that threatened the fabric of French relations with the Arab states on the Mediterranean. In Israel, fresh border incidents gave ominous significance to Egyptian efforts to strengthen the military alliance against Israel. In Asia, Secretary of State Dulles, following in the wake of the much-heralded Bulganin-Khrushchev tour, covered ten capitals in ten days. And amid newspaper headlines proclaiming "New Tensions in the Middle East," delegates from ten Eastern U. S. colleges gathered at the Political Council Conference at Barnard on March 17 to discuss "The Growing Role of the Arab-Asian World."

Responding to Dean Thomas Pearson's welcoming remarks, Professor Ahmed S. Bokhari of Pakistan, Undersecretary for Public Information at the UN and professor of English litera-

ture for many years, delivered the keynote address.

Taking as his thesis the concept that "the conduct and behavior of some of the Afro-Asian nations in the United Nations reflect the total dynamics of the Asian situation," Professor Bokhari traced the emergence of what is today popularly referred to as the "Arab-Asian bloc" from its inception during the Korean War as a protest against the extension of the conflict ("The fear that the A-bomb, this deadly weapon, would be dropped once more by a Western nation on an Eastern people drew the Arab and Asian nations together to cry halt and to propose that truce negotiations be initiated") to its crystallization as an organized group over the issue of the French possessions in North Africa. The failure to place the Tunisian question on the United Nations agenda represented in reality, Professor Bokhari asserted, the first step on the road to the Bandung Con-

ference. The orderly unanimity of the Soviet satellite countries, together with the common purpose of the states grouped together in NATO, led to the belief that the Afro-Asian nations could only make their voice heard by voting as a bloc in the United Nations. Twenty-nine countries of the Near and Far East joined in a conference at Bandung, Indonesia, in the summer of 1955 to discuss this among other issues.

"The nations of Asia with an average income of \$50 are asked to sit down with nations such as England with an average income of \$900 and the United States with an average income of \$1,400 or \$1,500 and share equal responsibilities in ordering the world," Professor Bokhari stated. Reiterating that there was no single or easy solution to the many problems implicit in this situation, he pointed to the American Point Four Program as "one of the great contributions to the political thought of the century."

IN PANEL SESSIONS moderated by members of the Columbia faculty and Philipps Talbot, executive director of the American Universities field staff, the college delegates discussed with members of the diplomatic and consular services of England, France, Egypt, Israel and Jordan the special problems of the Arab-Asian world, seeking to define the motivating forces that bound these nations together, their strategic implications for the United States and the role of American foreign policy in the area.

Dr. Charles Isaawi, Egyptian-born professor of Near and Middle East economics, and Mr. Talbot, chaired sessions on "The Arab-Asian World as a Third Force" and emphasized the wide racial, religious and political diversity among these states themselves.

By virtue of their location on the earth's surface and their vast wealth in mineral resources and oil, the Arab-Asian nations have come to play a crucial role in the thoughts of Western statesmen. "The path of wisdom for American policy," Mr. Talbot suggested, "might be to consider consciously . . . that the bipolarization of the world is passing. It is no longer true that the capitals clustered around Washington and Moscow make decisions without some protest by the Arab and Asian nations."

In the areas of conflict, the problems are multiple, if not insoluble. Israel, encircled on three sides by Arab nations that deny her existence as a national entity, seems to be dragging a reluctant West toward intervention. Dr. Jacob Hurewitz, Associate Professor of Government at Columbia, emphasized at his panel on the Arab-Israeli conflict that "the area is both indispensable and indefensible." The claims on both sides are too valid to present an easy solution in terms of right and wrong. Again in North Africa, national self-determination must be weighed against the need for bases for the NATO powers. While France, Professor Sheppard Clough stated in summarizing the conclusions of his panel on the problems of France in North Africa, "has made great strides in granting independence in all but foreign affairs to Tunisia and Morocco. in Algeria they have attempted to stave off anything leading to independence."

A Backward Glance, A Forward Business

A picture emerges of the work
of the Barnard Placement Office

by Marguerite McCloskey Coleman '28
and Ruth Houghton

THE YEAR 2056 A.D. A sociologist has been given a grant by the Ford Foundation to learn what college women in the year 1956 wanted in the way of jobs and what jobs employers wanted them to do. This research worker has the good judgment to turn to Barnard, and is given free access to the accumulated data of the Placement Office.

What would be revealed a century hence of the occupational patterns of Barnard seniors and alumnae in 1956, when employment was at an all-time high for the country as a whole? What questions would our twenty-first century sociologist be most likely to ask of the records he found? And what answers would he get? The following account throws authoritative light on the subject, for the sociologist a century hence—and for us, today.

What were the principal ambitions of the seniors in 1956, in order of preference?

1. To do graduate work. About one-third of the class wanted to go on with graduate work (academic) or professional training. Of the former, the most outstanding students aimed for Fulbrights and about five a year were

awarded them at Barnard (out of ten who tried from a class of 325 or so). Almost all the others who had B-plus or better records and could prove financial need were awarded fellowships more numerous and larger in amounts than ever before. Science majors ran off with the plums proffered by industry and the government as well as by colleges and universities—(e.g., one 1955 plum—\$3,500 for doctoral candidates in physics at Harvard).

Many knew precisely why they wanted graduate training: for college teaching and research or both, and for school teaching via Education courses. Others wanted the prestige of an advanced degree and hoped for a revelation of "what next" en route.

The most popular profession continued to be medicine, an average of about seven students choosing it each year. Next came social work and law—about 3 a year. Occasionally a graduating senior entered a school of nursing, but usually the would-be-nurses left Barnard after two or three years.

2. To teach. This was a larger group than ever before because of a) the publicized national crisis resulting from the shortage of teachers; b) the elementary teacher-training program now offered at Barnard leading to emergency certification; c) the suitability of teaching for the increasing number of young-marrieds.

3. To do "something interesting related to my major." Specifically this was usually translated into publishing, research, international relations, writing, personnel, public relations, advertising, social work, government service and overseas jobs.

How many succeeded in finding the jobs of their choice?

All who were personally employable and who could match the employers' requirements of a skill such as proficiency in writing, statistics, proofread-



Mrs. Coleman, Vocational Expert.

ing, layout, and most frequently typing and shorthand.

What did they earn on their first jobs?

From \$55 to \$95 a week, the latter attainable only by science majors head-



Placement Director Ruth Houghton.

ing to the greenest, lushest pastures and the former the typical lot of the ordinary citizen.

What about the ambitions and interests of the 1,500 alumnae on the active list of the Placement Office in 1956, the year in question?

About 40% of them wanted teaching or some other kind of educational work. Sixty per cent had much the same assortment of interests as their younger sisters, the 1956 seniors. Within two or more years after graduating, they had usually succeeded in sloughing off the secretarial duties and label and were proudly wearing the "assistant" label with a typing handmaid in the background. (By the way, there was very little unemployment among the 1,500. As the census says, they were "gainfully employed" and hoping to be even more so.)

What kinds of jobs did employers refer to the Placement Office?

Everything under the sun, from a summer job at the Bronx Zoo for a girl to protect the animals from the people to a job with UNESCO in Paris for an international copyright lawyer (bilingual, please!), adding up to a total of 1,259 full-time job referrals and 231 placements.

Why was there such a discrepancy between job orders and placements?

Because of the discrepancy between the ambitions of the college women and the needs of employers. One of the most critical needs of that era — still talking of 1956 — was for persons trained in the sciences. But the combined forces of publicity, big fellowships and high salaries did not succeed in convincing more women that they were or could become potential scientists. And so the desperate search continued, with about 200 science job referrals leading to only 30 placements.

SIMILARLY 220 openings for teachers yielded only eight placements. It was prophesied at that time that the number of teaching placements would climb appreciably as certification was already becoming more lenient.

Seventy-three times the plea came for statisticians and 12 jobs were filled. Next highest on the list of jobs reported were those in merchandising, editing, advertising and public relations.

At the top of this list, numerically, were found:

333 calls for secretaries ...	47 placed
263 calls for typists	83 placed
143 calls for clerical	
workers	104 placed
155 calls for camp	
counselors	43 placed
866 calls for mothers'	
helpers	785 placed

Let the weight of figures crush the individual, attention is invited to the significance of a single placement *a*) of an alumna employed as principal of a new, independent school, organized, publicized and opened by her in that year, and *b*) of a senior as a teacher of English and dramatics in Santiago, Chile.

How were jobs reported to the office?

Mostly by telephone from New York City employers. Next, by letter. Business employers were principally from the East, whereas private school jobs came from every section of the U.S.A. South America and Turkey sought graduates of the Eastern women's colleges in order to have broad representation in their faculty. The placements resulting from campus recruiting (merchandising, insurance, industry, military services and the government) accounted for only about 5% of the total.

(Continued from Page 14)

Trends in 1956 Barnard Majors

English and psychology continue to be the most popular major fields of study at Barnard, with 122 juniors and seniors majoring in English and 89 studying psychology.

A report by Margaret Giddings '18, Registrar, states that psychology, which for the past eight years has been growing in popularity at Barnard, has 22 more students than last year. History, which ranks third as a major field, this year has 69 students enrolled as majors. The next most often elected field is government with 63 students, followed by sociology with 49.

Language studies interest 43 students, with five majors in Latin and Greek and the rest taking work in French, Italian, Spanish, or German. Thirty-eight have elected fine arts.

In the sciences, there are 35 students majoring in zoology, 23 in chemistry, nine in botany, eight in geology and geography, and two in physics.

Twenty-three undergraduates are studying economics; 19 music; 18 mathematics; and 14 philosophy. There are nine majors in anthropology and five in religion.

Interdepartmental majors are led by the American Civilization program with 12 undergraduates following U.S. area studies in literature, history, and the social sciences. Eight other interdepartmental majors are foreign area students whose concentration is on Russia, Latin America, Western Europe, or the Near East. Four major in British Civilization.

Students have also chosen interdepartmental work in philosophy and religion; history and sociology; government and philosophy, religion or sociology; and French and government or history.

Down On The Farm— The One-Horse Type

An alumna who has made a go of
it reports trials and triumphs

by BETTY FIBLE MARTIN '29

SHORTLY after I moved to the farm, one of my neighbors in Fairfax, Virginia, took pity on me. "Honey," he said, with a staggering slap on the back and an indulgent jab in my ribs, "You can't learn nuthin' out of no book."

I wouldn't have dared admit I was mastering the intricacies of milking the cow from a treatise on dairy husbandry. I would have lost face. Face I needed. If ever a greenhorn hit the barnyard and walked in all innocence into the rigors of rural society, it was I. Not only did I know nothing about farming, but daily I committed unpardonable sins.

I ate dinner at night instead of at 12 noon. I smoked cigarettes instead of indulging the more womanly habit of dipping snuff. I wore slacks instead of skirts. I did the laundry one week and ironed the next instead of hanging out a full wash line each Monday at dawn. I read a New York newspaper "every damn day" instead of gathering the news by word of mouth. I had books upstairs and down, rather than two in the parlor—Sears, Roebuck's catalogue and the Bible. Worse, I owned a spaniel, instead of a dog that would be of some use, meaning a fox hound. Finally, I had consulted the county agent about what should be done to return the farm to fertility, when everyone knew the county agent was a "lovely man," but had "no more sense about cash money

Miss Martin writes that she left New York in 1930 because of the Depression, when "about the only sort of job available was running an elevator in Macy's." Her family lived in Maryland, but her choice of Fairfax when she left home for her farming venture in 1932 "was on a par with sticking one's finger on a map blindfolded. . . . Yes, I'm a self-employed farmer. And I'm on the road half the time, in a jeep, selling the produce."

than a possum." Possibly he had less.

At that moment, twenty-five years ago, Barnard seemed a liability to me rather than an asset. It took some years for the tables to turn. Those years were stimulating, painful, at times disastrous financially, funny, hazard-



Miss Martin and the "wrong" dog.

ous, and, on rare occasions, gratifying. All the while I was fired by the ambition to produce the food I ate—milk, eggs, butter, meat, vegetables and fruit. It would be so simple to be self-sufficient, and to sell the surplus. I had seven and one half acres, a small farm. I could plant the seed and harvest the product. . . .

THE first hurdle to jump was milk. Right off, I made the uncomfortable discovery that a live cow can look as large as an elephant, not to mention the horns, which, close-to, can be intimidating. To have to feed, water, milk, breed, mid-wife and baby-sit this tremendous animal 365 days a year—the old saying, "ignorance is bliss," applied 100%.

Learning to milk was bad enough. I was kicked. My toes were stood upon. As a cow weighs over 1000 pounds, I could feel the blood leave my toes, and,

when the cow released my foot, the blood pulse back. The bucket was knocked over, not once but a dozen times. The milk spilled, of course. My glasses were whisked off by switching tails. And, in the beginning, the muscles in my hands, wrists and forearms locked, or went numb from the concentrated and continuous exertion.

Calving was a nerve-racking experience, each normal birth a relief, the abnormal ones nightmares. I shall never forget the cold, rainy December night the veterinarian and I pulled a dead calf from a cow with block and tackle, the only light in the impenetrable dark a dying flashlight. But if calving was sometimes a harrowing experience, the preliminary step of getting cows bred, until bovine artificial insemination became a local reality, was also hazardous. Either I had to take the cow to the nearest bull, no small feat in strength and endurance, or I could borrow a bull and keep him on the place until I knew the cow was bred. This meant giving him six weeks' house room.

To be sure, there are bulls and bulls. Each animal has a distinct personality. No dairy bull, however, is to be trusted. The last bull I had as a guest was so happy with his new harem he didn't want to miss anything that was going on. The first time I entered the field, the dog trailed behind. Apparently the bull had never seen a spaniel before and came charging up the hill for a look-see. I took one look-see at the bull's eyes. They were lit up literally like electric lights. I reached down, snatched the dog from the ground, slung him under one arm, backed cautiously to the gate, snaked through, slammed the gate shut and didn't put the dog down until I reached the kitchen door. The poor dog's activities were curtailed for the duration.

My next problem was to contrive a way for the cows to come to the barn for feeding and milking twice a day minus their boy friend. They thought he was marvelous. They washed his face, took the knots out of his bull curls and licked a wave in his dewlap that would have made any hairdresser green. Luckily for me, the boy friend was the hungry type. Armed with a four-foot length of lead pipe in one hand and a pan of feed in the other, I found I could draw him away from the gate and into an open shed while the girls went to the barn.



Join me in a siesta, anyone?

The feed proved to be a boomerang. Every day in every way, like old pal Coué, the bull felt better and better. He had arrived early in December. Toward the end of January, he was on his toes. One bitter morning, with snow covering the ground and ice covering the snow, the thermometer hovering near zero and the wind whistling over the hills, Friend Bull, bored with waiting for the girls to finish breakfast, decided to do a *pas de seul*. First he lifted his massive bull head into the frigid air and let out one great bull bellow. Then he bowed, thrust forth one front foot, pawed through the ice to the snow beneath, pulled the foot back in one continuous gesture, powdering his back with a shower of snow.

From then on he was liquid motion. Instead of it wearing him down, he warmed to the dance. The ice beneath his feet was as nothing for he was mostly in the air. When he began to turn pirouettes, interspersed with bounding leaps, my mind snapped. All he needed was one more bored moment and he would be over the fence and out. I was having no bull Nijinsky for a guest.

Retreating to the house and the telephone, I called the cattle haulers. In minutes, two men and a truck were here. No toreadors ever did a better job of cornering a bull than those two men. When, at last, they snapped a lead in the bull's ring and everything was under control, without injury to "us-people," or to the bull, one of the men, taking off his hat to wipe the sweat from his forehead, said, "A fella up the pike was killed by a bull last week." We looked at the bull. The bull looked at us. He as much as told us he was being an angel. Right then he was.

SMALL animals are never as exciting as large ones. There isn't as much of them to foment excitement. When kept in quantity, nevertheless, they can be a headache. In my ignorance, I thought keeping chickens was a joke. All one had to have was a henhouse, scatter a little feed about and pick up the eggs. To my chagrin, I learned that chickens are subject to as many ills as people. What was worse, a sick chicken lays "nary" egg. No eggs—no money; no money—no feed. It was a vicious cycle. When I found out how to keep a chicken well from one day of age to eight years, its lifespan, or how to cope with an epidemic when it appeared, I felt I had mastered a baffling subject. After that, chickens were just chickens. To relieve their monotony, I tried ducks, domestic and wild, then geese, and finally guineas.

No matter how many years or how many generations a guinea is removed from the African jungle, it remains unbowed. It is as futile to try and mold a guinea to domesticity as a cat. It moves in its own world, happy in the hot sun, sad in the rain and cold, and thoroughly discouraged by snow. It is at once engaging and infuriating. From October to April, guineas are no trouble. Through the breeding season, my hair stands on end, graying visibly.

Guineas are clannish. They have little families — gangs of hens and roosters that go foraging together, mate, make nests, take turns sitting on the eggs, and then, when the young hatch, the whole gang of adults raise the young, the roosters keeping the chicks warm during the day, the hens at night. When the gang is moving with the chicks, the roosters act like a Panzer division, running ahead, dash-

ing at other fowls, dogs and cats—clearing all living matter out of the way to make a free passage for the hens and babies. This is a pleasure to watch.

Being awakened at two, three or four A.M. by guinea roosters screaming because a varment is after the hen and chickens is something else again. Skunk and possum operate at night. They eat eggs and young chicks, whole nests full in a single raid. And foxes—well, one beautiful June morning, when the dew was still heavy on the grass, I looked across the hay field, then within two weeks of being ready to mow, and saw a mother fox with a guinea hen in her mouth, followed by six cubs, and off to the left, circling to distract my attention, papa fox. If I hadn't been so incensed, it would have been a sight to behold.

I couldn't stand there and watch my poor guinea hen being served up for breakfast. I ran to the house for the gun. By the time I got back to the field, the entire family had crawled under the fence and was rustling through the woods. I fired in the direction of the moving bushes. What did I hit? Nothing. They had dropped the hen on my side of the fence. I picked her up, dead and half eaten. Then I back tracked through the deep grass, the path plain to see and well feathered. She had been snatched off



They're careless of people's toes.

her nest, forty odd eggs chilled. I called the game warden. He came and set traps. I had the hay mowed only to learn the awful truth. The foxes had picked a dozen guinea hens off their nests leaving the eggs to chill and die, a serious loss, for each nest had from thirty to sixty eggs. In the traps, we caught one ground hog and

one cat—a sorry bag of compensation!

EVERY year, of course, I put in a large garden so I would have vegetables canned, frozen or dried until the next season. At first the neighborhood was well populated with boys. Just by shouting, I could find someone to plow and horse cultivate. This idyllic state was of short duration. One by one the boys disappeared with the draft. I tried a garden tractor only to find I had no feeling for machinery. Pulling a rope crank for an hour until the motor made up its mind whether to run or not to run was frustrating and an utter waste of time. I had no trouble selling it. Indeed, everyone knew then for sure I was “teched in the head” to even consider parting with it, for the war was on and garden tractors were hard to come by. “Tetched” or not, I bought a horse.

At that point, it didn't matter that I know nothing about horses. I was desperate. At least, I told myself, I wouldn't have to pour gas and oil into a horse or call a mechanic every time I wanted to cultivate the garden. And when I hollered “What in blazes do you think *you're* doing!” I felt certain a horse would know what I meant and act accordingly, whereas the tractor had stood mute and motionless, as though I didn't exist, which naturally was doubly maddening.

The horse was a white percheron mare, mild and infinitely patient. She knew more about farming than I did. She had been at it longer. Nearing 20, what she would be called upon to do for me would be a permanent vacation for her compared to her past. With her came her harness—hames, a collar and seemingly yards of leather straps and chains. I had a vague notion of where each piece belonged. The first time I hitched her up, we started out bravely for the garden. Halfway there, she stopped. Nothing would move her. (You try and move 1800 pounds!) After ten minutes of coaxing, my ego began to shrink. She kept turning her head and looking back at me in the most arch way. The meaning was plain enough: “You poor boob.” In my agitation, I had neglected to fasten her backstrap. When this was properly installed, we proceeded with the operation in a crude fashion. In time, my technique and our teamwork improved.

AS LONG as I had her, close to 12 years, that was the mare's way—precise. She wouldn't work after lunch in the heat of the day. If she grew tired, she deliberately stepped on plants to let me know it was time to quit gardening. She didn't like men and would swing every blacksmith and veterinarian out of her stall on the end of her foot. When I fed her morning and night, I tossed her ears of corn from a bin over into her feed box. If I missed the box, she would pick up the corn and put it where it belonged. Only then would she eat her meal.

The day she died was a sad one for me. Nearing thirty, she had done her share. To replace her was impossible. Draft horses have vanished from the rural scene. After a long search, I found a saddle horse with the wit to be harness trained. Young, on his toes, we cultivate the garden in fifteen minutes flat. My tongue is hanging out. I gasp for breath. He's just warmed up, ready for a romp.

THE FARM is a far cry from New York City life. Despite the trials, it is gratifying to see one's work whole—to plant seed and harvest the product, to breed a cow and raise its calf to maturity, to live through complete cycles of plant and animal life. And where does Barnard fit into this supposedly bucolic picture? I couldn't give the exact name of a single course I studied without stopping to think. But the training I absorbed in those four years has stood me well. I learned how to learn, how to attack a subject, how to find out, instead of living in the semi-dark. This, to my mind, is important, no matter what one is doing. One has to live in this world. Its variations and fascinations are infinite, whether viewed from Rockefeller Center or from the vantage point of a one horse farm.

Barnard Camp Open to Alumnae

Alumnae interested in weekendening at Barnard Camp (*see March issue of the Magazine for article on camp*) should get in touch with Mrs. Marion R. Philips, Instructor in Physical Education, Barnard Hall. Remaining open dates this spring are May 18-20 and May 25-27.

Changing Trends In Scholarships

This year 19 per cent, or 246 of the 1300 students at Barnard, received scholarship help amounting to \$97,869, according to a report released by Miss Jean T. Palmer, General Secretary of the College. Individual awards for the academic year, Miss Palmer stated, ranged from \$100 to \$1700.

Students from 11 foreign countries received awards totaling \$12,766 and scholarships were granted as well to students from the New York metropolitan area, 23 other states, the District of Columbia, and Alaska. Twenty-

The size of the scholarships granted by Barnard this year, and the percentage of students holding these awards, Miss Palmer reported, represent a significant change from past years when smaller amounts were granted to more Barnard students. Last year 271 undergraduates, or 23 per cent of the total enrollment of 1192 students, received Barnard scholarships amounting to \$82,842. In 1950, 30 per cent of the student body of 1100 held Barnard scholarships.

Today, Miss Palmer explained, the financial need of the individual student is increasing and it has become necessary to give more money to fewer students. Inflationary pressures on the family, she reported, are responsible for the change.

Summer and part-time job opportunities for students were also cited by Miss Palmer as affecting the scholarship picture. At one time or another during the past year, she stated, 65 per cent of the students at Barnard held paying jobs. Earnings from these helped some undergraduates to meet their own scholarship needs.

A warning that the coming “tidal wave” of college students will mean an even greater increase in scholarship applications was expressed by Miss Palmer at the conclusion of her report. “Future awards, to enable the student to come to college, will definitely need to be larger, with the result that we shall be able to help fewer students than at present unless we can further increase the scholarship endowment and annual gifts for scholarship aid at Barnard,” she stated.

In this connection have you remembered

The Barnard Fund Appeal?

Professor Henry E. Crampton

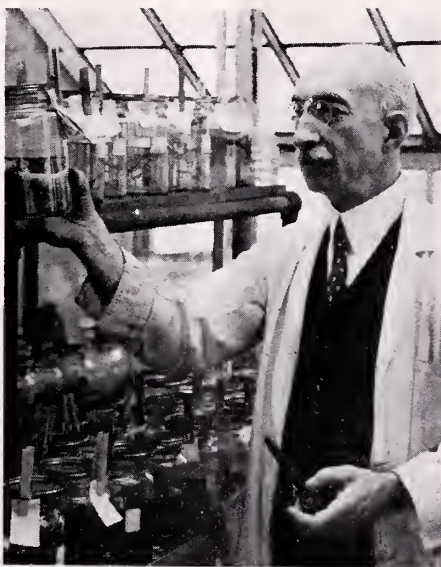
by HELEN ROGERS REID '03

ALTHOUGH Dr. Henry F. Crampton became a memorable citizen of the scientific world, his early and foremost recognition stemmed from Barnard undergraduates at the beginning of the century when he was very little older than many of them.

With a mastery of understatement and a quiet voice he generated electricity for learning among young inquiring minds. Windows were opened and fresh-air facts about evolution—from the single cell tissue of the amoeba on up through the complicated structure of mammals—were made strikingly clear. Old concepts were adapted to an expanding horizon illuminated by forms of life that contained surprising facets of beauty as well as adventure. A growth in students' minds took place through exciting and unexpected channels. Those who studied with Dr. Crampton were given new tools for thinking. For many, Zoology 1-2 was an experience in the development of individuals, and other stimulating courses paled by comparison.

The classroom was crowded, the lecturer was 27 years old—a man who had graduated from Columbia at 18 and who in the succeeding nine years had made astonishing contributions to scientific knowledge. He became a full professor at the age of 29. Enthusiasm for his course was infectious and supplementary work in the laboratory was sheer fun instead of required drudgery. The lovelife of the earthworm, frog or dogfish was more enthralling through the microscope than late afternoon dates.

Professor Crampton was never dramatic himself. He merely gave conviction to others about the drama in the basic facts of life. A member of the Class of 1930—*Katherine Brehme Warren*—stated in the *ALUMNAE MAGAZINE* of 1938: "It is a rare undergraduate who does not remodel her whole philosophy of life under the guidance



He sparked electricity for learning.

of his concept of man's place in a well-ordered biological universe."

Today the theory of evolution is as commonplace to a freshman and taken as much for granted as woman's right to vote, but in the early 1900s neither, in a popular way, was considered quite respectable or possible of coexistence with the best religious standards. This has been well illustrated by the currently successful play, "Inherit the Wind," in which the evolutionary and the anti-evolutionary theories of man's development lock horns in a historico-legal American setting.

During Professor Crampton's later years, the research which he carried forward between the South Pacific, South America and West 119th Street played a significant part in the recognition that he received from the world of science, and the college will always be proud of having housed the invaluable records of creatures that contributed important data to genetic knowledge. It is one of the finest collections of specimens of a single genus of animals, the snail, to be found anywhere and the collector became known as "the master gastropodologist of the world."

THIS is comment from a student who gained lasting inspiration from Dr. Crampton during 1902-3. But an appreciation that started long ago would be inadequate without mention of the impact that he made on learned societies during the years that followed. In addition to being curator for invertebrate zoology at the Museum of Natural History for many years, he was president of the New York Academy of Sciences, a high officer in the Eugenics Society of the United States and the American Society of Zoologists. He was also a research associate at the Bishop Museum in Honolulu and the Carnegie Institute in Washington. All of this is on the record, but a public service which the college may have forgotten was his advisory work for the cabinet of Woodrow Wilson. In this activity he was in fact a spirited forerunner of the later brain-trusters.

In his own community of New York City one had only to mention his name to find out how widely his circle of friends extended. Perhaps it was among the members of the Century Club on 43rd Street that he was most warmly beloved. In this special environment, rich in talents and distinguished names, Professor Crampton was peculiarly at home. There he found the give and take of congenial hours. In token of the regard in which the Club held him, it gave him its greatest tribute, that of naming him an Honorary Member.

But for our alumnae who worked with him, the fact about this man that surpassed all his other achievements will always be that he made history for our college, that his own devotion to teaching was close to his heart, and that we were fortunate to have come close to his understanding of life on earth.

An outstanding characteristic of Barnard College has been the training of a free mind—one that could value and assimilate knowledge on every front. No one, in my opinion, influenced more the building of this historic asset during his 44 years as a member of the Faculty than the head of the Zoology Department.

HE WAS a great teacher and an immeasurable force in the intellectual life of Barnard College. He will be remembered with warmth by all of us fortunate enough to know him.

Professor George Walker Mullins

by LOUISE COMER TURNER '39

THE ALUMNAE MAGAZINE records with deep regret the death of one of Barnard's most distinguished and beloved professors, George Walker Mullins, at the Mary Hitchcock Memorial Hospital in Hanover, N. H., on March 11th. Professor Mullins joined the Barnard Faculty in 1913, and until his retirement as Professor Emeritus in 1948 devoted himself to the interests of the College and its Mathematics Department.

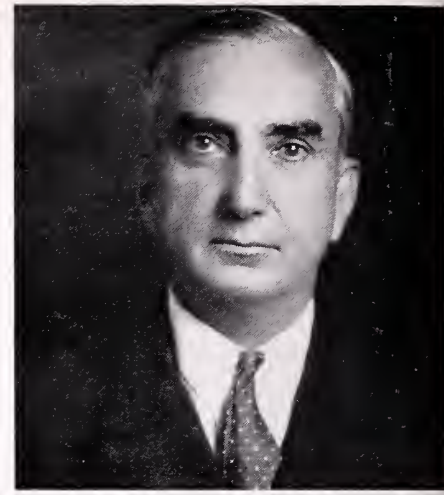
Mark Van Doren has said that the art of teaching is the art of assisting discovery to take place. In this art Professor Mullins was especially gifted. A favorite quotation of his was a saying of Professor B. O. Peirce of Harvard, to the effect that mathematics is the science of drawing necessary conclusions. In a calm, quiet, unhurried manner, Professor Mullins would direct the thinking of his students so that they might discover for themselves the "necessary conclusions" to a set of hypotheses. His unlimited patience and good humor were ever ready to assist his students in this quest. To his advisees majoring in mathematics he gave constant interest and encouragement. At the same time he felt a keen responsibility to those just beginning study of college mathematics and particularly those for whom their freshman course would be a terminal one. For this reason the introductory courses and the survey course, Mathematics 7-8, were usually included in his teaching schedule, and were of especial in-

terest to him throughout his career.

His students held him in high regard and affection, and on one occasion at the conclusion of a course applauded him so long and loud, to his great embarrassment, that he finally retreated to his office for refuge, while the clapping continued for about three minutes after his departure.

In extra-curricular activities Professor Mullins also took an active part. Many alumnae will remember his participation in student-faculty tennis matches, until his illness in 1935 curtailed his more vigorous activities. A revealing incident was recently recalled by a former mathematics major. It occurred at a meeting of the Mathematics Club at which he was to be the guest speaker. After a formal introduction by the program chairman, he slowly came forward, hesitated a moment, and then asked if it wouldn't be possible to break up the formal array of seats confronting him, and arrange them in a circle instead. He further suggested that the refreshments be served immediately. In this informal atmosphere, seated with the club members, he talked easily over a cup of tea about his topic, the history of the Mathematics Department at Barnard, and a formal address was transformed into a pleasant, friendly chat.

His administrative and organizational abilities were early recognized and called into service. The college remembers with gratitude his serving as Acting Dean from 1929 to 1931



He helped discovery to take place.

during Dean Gildersleeve's sabbatical leave and subsequent illness.

HIS INFLUENCE and service extended far beyond the College walls. For over thirty years he was associated with the College Entrance Examination Board, serving as Director from 1936 to 1946 and later as Chairman of its Executive Committee. During the war years, the Board, under his direction, rose to the emergency in the Army and Navy Training Programs by preparing and administering examinations to 600,000 young men. The American Mathematical Society was also a beneficiary of Professor Mullins' services, first as its Treasurer and later as a Trustee.

Now that his distinguished career has been brought to a close, the Barnard community feels a deep sense of loss. To former students, faculty and staff, he was truly a counsellor and friend. Esteemed and respected for his scholarship and executive ability, he was beloved for his human qualities of kindness, modesty, understanding and sincerity. We shall cherish the memory of his years at Barnard, and our heartfelt sympathy is extended to his family.

Placement Office

(Continued from Page 8)

Most job referrals could be traced to a personal connection with Barnard: previous successful employment of Barnard graduates through the Placement Office, alumnae and faculty contacts, a former "placement" turned em-

ployer. Ask the man who hired one!

What kind of picture did part-time and summer jobs present in 1956?

A broad canvas with a great variety of activities. About 60% of the students had part-time jobs or summer jobs and some had both. The total annual earnings of those placed by the College amounted to about \$360,000,

or about five times the amount awarded by the College in scholarships. They did all kinds of office work in all kinds of organizations, ranging from the Junior League to a manufacturer of bobby pins. They conducted surveys for opinion research polls, did research for an inventor of mechanical robots,

(Continued on page 20)

Barnard-NBC TV Institute

TWO FULL TUITION scholarships of \$175 each are being offered for the first time this year by the Barnard-National Broadcasting Company Summer Institute of Radio and Television. Alumnae who plan to attend the on-the-spot radio and TV training program, or who know of persons who are interested, should apply for scholarships not later than May 15 and for regular admission by June 1. Classes start June 25 for a six-week period.

The Institute, which is open to both men and women college graduates, is entering its sixth year. Classes are held at the NBC studios in Radio City.

Miss Susanne Davis, co-ordinator, reports that Institute graduates have found work in radio and television with NBC and CBS, Station WNYC, and local stations in their hometown communities, as well as in such related

fields as advertising and journalism. Knowledge of the media has been of profit as well to persons in education, social work, community projects, and politics.

This year in addition to directing, producing, writing, and announcing courses, two major areas of increasing importance—programming for children and adult education—will be stressed. Dr. Frances Horwich, originator and producer of the “Ding Dong School,” will conduct sessions on “Programming for Children,” and William Berns, Director of News, Special Events and Public Affairs for Station WRCA and WRCA-TV, will conduct the second half of the two-part course. “Adult Education.” Dr. Horwich is the donor of the two tuition scholarships.

Five other courses are offered. Two are required: “Your Television Career,” taught by Michael Dann, vice president of program sales for NBC-TV, and “Television Studio Operation,” with instruction given by staff members of

the School of Radio Technique, Inc.

Elective courses, in addition to “Adult Education” and “Programming for Children,” are “An Introduction to Television Production and Direction,” by Robert Wald, NBC producer and director; “Writing for Television,” by William Welch, producer-editor, NBC script-division; and “Techniques of Announcing on Radio and Television,” by Steve White, program manager of WRCA. Institute students may register for two of these.

APPPLICATIONS for admission to the Institute may be secured from Miss Davis, 112 Milbank Hall, Barnard College, N. Y. 27. A registration fee of \$25 must accompany applications and will be credited toward the tuition fee, which must be paid on or before June 25. Students successfully completing the six-week program will be granted a certificate from Barnard College and the National Broadcasting Company.

Religion

(Continued from Page 4)

about its being an atomic age—except that because of the pressures they are faced with such problems as “Should I get married before he goes into the army or should I wait?”

Mr. Lekachman affirmed that “The atom age doesn’t have much effect on young people—it’s too large, like the concept of 22 billion dollars.”

And Mr. Stewart concurred. “I don’t think that the atom bomb has made any real difference in religious interest. We know we may be killed next year, but we’ve sealed off this realization. People are more afraid of boredom and the threats of the next few hours than of colossal calamities.”

Let us assume, then, that the atom bomb has been sealed off. But it is impossible to seal off the insecurity and instability of the atom age. Therefore the students reach for answers. What about this desire for answers? Is it primarily a “peace of mind” religion for which the students are searching?

Mr. Lekachman believes this is true to a great extent: “The students want peace, comfort and a secure old age

free of ulcers and nervous diseases.”

Mr. Stewart, on the other hand, contended that the peace of mind religion, “the assurance that one’s secular attainments and goals, i.e. one’s Cadillacs, swimming pool and copper-bottomed kettles are ordained by God and sanctified by Him, is not in evidence at Barnard. Students ask, what

is religion, what are its credentials, what does it mean, what does it signify?”

While Miss Rosenberg agrees that students are asking these questions, she feels that many of them want the answers handed out by an “authority,” rather than seek them out for themselves. And in our world today, she commented, “only the the theologians can offer authoritative answers.”

Does this quest for authoritative answers that some professors see lead to a more ready student acceptance of religious dogma?

Our survey indicates that 41% of the students are less likely to accept the doctrines and dogma of their own church group because of their experiences during their college career. While 25% indicated they were *more* prone to accept the dogma of their own church, only 32% stated that they had not changed their attitudes at all. (Two percent did not answer.)

In this connection Mrs. Niebuhr noted that the tendency to be critical of their own religion was perhaps always universal in college students. But today’s generation, in her opinion,



Professor Richard P. Youtz

is more likely to *go back*, to examine the religious suppositions of their own religious traditions.

Henry A. Boorse, Professor of Physics, made this comment: "Students are concerned with a keener understanding of the relationship between them and God. They do not accept theology without question. There is a desire to understand, a search for the meaning of things—not a supine kind of acceptance at all. The younger people in the religion departments and in the ministry urge a searching for understanding, not blind acceptance."

Whether they are sceptical of, or overly susceptible to authority, the students seem deeply interested in religion, including faiths other than their own. Eighty-one percent said they had increased their knowledge of other religions since they had entered college—and that they had learned about them mainly from students of different faiths, although also from their reading and in class. A smaller number, 69%, said they had learned more about their own religion since entering college.

Most of the faculty and staff we questioned affirmed that while full, active participation in the affairs of their own religions could become a divisive influence among people, this was not in evidence among Barnard students. Along that line, Mr. Lekachman suggested that "Paradoxically, there is more interfaith than faith. Tolerance is more valued than intense belief in the specific tenets of one's own religion."

JUST HOW intensely is religion felt at Barnard? Is there a revival of religious faith, of firm commitment, or more a revival of *interest* in religion, of the study of religion and a concern with the fundamental questions that religion tries to answer?

We asked on our questionnaire to the students: *Would you say that your interest in religion is primarily intellectual*, i.e. are you more interested in exploring various philosophies and learning about religion than concerned with filling a spiritual need in your life? Thirty-seven percent said "yes," 35% replied "about equal" and only 21% said "no". (The remainder filled in a space left for "other" answers.)

We asked: *How often do you attend religious services?* Thirty-six percent

checked categories that ranged from "more than once a week" to "about once a month." Forty-three percent checked "occasionally, when the mood strikes you" and 21% said "never."

We asked: *Is religion an important part of your everyday life?* Nineteen percent said "to a great extent." Thirty-four percent answered "to some extent" and 47% replied "not very."

Does Religion Fill A Need?

Of those students who said that religion filled a need in their lives we asked, "What need?" Here are some of the things they told us.

Many listed several needs. In general, most frequently they answered "to give life meaning and purpose," "for perspective," "direction." A large number replied that religion filled their need "to believe in and have confidence in a Superior Being who knows and understands," "a Divine Protector," "a Guiding Force," "a Friend." For many, religion satisfied the need for "an explanation of life and man," for "something beyond the material and rational on which to build a philosophy of life."

Several looked to religion for "security," "stability" and "order." Some said it filled their need "to belong," "to be part of a group." Religion brings "strength in times of crisis," it "takes the load off my shoulders when it gets too heavy." Religion offers "comfort and solace." It helps many "to get the most out of life," "to adjust to life," "to live a happier life," "to solve problems." It satisfies the need "to know there is an afterlife."

And it brings "hope," "incentive," "love," "humility," "beauty" and "peace."

We asked: *Is your religious faith your main impetus toward ethical behavior* (e.g. not cheating on examinations)? Sixty-three percent said "no." Yet when asked if they would consider themselves religious, 65% said "fairly" or "very" and only 11% checked the most extreme negative, "not at all." And 68% said they speculated "fairly

often" or "often" as to the real meaning of life.

Could there then be a strong desire on the part of students to commit themselves religiously but for most, at present, an inability to do so?

Miss Meyer observed that every student of any quality is looking for a base for his own integrity, wants some assurance that his fight for his own integrity is related to something more than himself. "Some find this assurance in religion," she said, "some in a secular philosophy, some find it after college, some don't find it at all."

Miss Harrington suggested that "experience has not yet carried the students far enough in their search. Thus they are not yet able to make deep commitments. They are still weighing, evaluating, thinking. And they refuse to be pushed. They want to make their own decisions. After all, how many people come to a mature religious faith at 18 or 20?"

Mr. Lekachman subscribed to the view that students "wish they could find a religion in which they could be caught up, which would serve as more than a tool for social adjustment, but not many are finding it." It is his opinion that the students are not feeling a religious emotion, only an intellectual one.

AND YET, it is impossible to discount certain facts brought out in our survey. Seventy-five percent of the students, for instance, said that they now believe in the existence of God. When asked to what extent religion fills a need in their lives, 38% said "to a great extent," 41% said "to some extent" and only 20% replied "not at all." (One percent did not answer the question.) Other findings strongly indicate that on the part of many students, as several faculty and staff members observed, there is more than an intellectual interest—or, at least, that the intellectual interest is not detached and considered apart from the spiritual needs of the individual.

Perhaps, then, religion for today's Barnard students is the beginning of speculation rather than the end. There is a concern with and active exploration of religious matters, a feeling that religion asks the right questions, but an uncertainty as yet as to whether it has all the right answers—as much as they would like it to.

The Contributing Editor

Fine Arts Professor Julius S. Held calls for better preservation of world's art heritage

IN A RECENT ISSUE, LIFE MAGAZINE carried a report about damages supposedly suffered by the famous Dresden pictures while in hiding during the war and during their captivity in Russia. For years I have been concerned with the many dangers that beset our artistic heritage; hence, I should have been delighted to see a great magazine give space to a subject so close to my heart. Actually, I was disappointed, for while there is indeed widespread destruction of art, the Dresden pictures were a poor case to choose. From all the evidence that I could gather it appears that they were returned in surprisingly good condition.

Yet, the issue of preservation of works of art is a burning one; ignorance, negligence, and irresponsibility combine to cause damage and often irreparable loss. None of this ever finds its way into popular magazines, and I suspect that the piece about the Dresden pictures was printed less for real concern with the problems involved than as a good weapon in the propaganda battles of the Cold War. As such a weapon, I fear it will boomerang. Worse, many people will get the impression that, while the Russians may be careless, and perhaps incompetent, in the preservation of masterpieces we can rest comfortably assured that everything is under control and in fine shape in the rest of the world.

Unfortunately, it is not. Let us forget, if we can, that there are certain situations when destruction of art is inevitable, as in fires, earthquakes, floods. Let us even admit that in wars it is difficult to protect all works of art adequately, though there is evidence that during the last war much was destroyed, on both sides, which could have been saved with a little more thought and care. If a railroad disaster kills fifty people, it makes headlines in all the papers. But the little maiming and killing, by ones, twos, and fives, which goes on daily in our maddened traffic hardly creates a stir except at

the time of such notoriously murderous weekends as the Fourth of July or Labor Day. It is the same with works of art.

I am convinced that in the dribbling



Professor Held, Margaret Hickey '56, Margaret Cleaver '56, inspect "St. John the Baptist" at Metropolitan as part of Museum Masterpieces course.

but constant decimation during years of peace, as much or more is lost as in the holocausts of war. It is just not spectacular enough to make news. If a lady burns the portraits of her ancestors on the barbecue grill of her country estate because she thinks that no one will care for them anyhow after she is gone; if a greedy art dealer carves up an over-size old master into several small morsels, easier to sell, and throws out what remainders there are as a butcher does trimmed-off bones; if a book-dealer multiplies his profits by dismembering an illuminated manuscript in order to sell each leaf separately; if a museum attendant conscientiously dusts the surfaces of old panels, regularly wiping loose particles of color into his dustbin, no one turns a hair. Yet, all those who are involved in art are diminished by the

death of any one work; and if a clod of color "bee washed away" by crooks or unskilled handlers, our cultural heritage "is the lesse."

THE VERY PEOPLE into whose hands works of art are committed for their care often contribute to their destruction. There are many quacks who call themselves "restorers." Some are unsuccessful artists who find repainting other people's pictures a more dependable source of income than painting their own; others are unscrupulous "surgeons" who for a fee will perform any operation, including the removal of parts which might offend a conventional taste. Human beings, too, may fall into the wrong hands when they need medical attention. The danger is still greater in the field of art, since there is neither licensing regulation nor legislation which makes malpractice punishable.

In recent years perhaps the greatest single danger to old paintings is cleaning: chemicals in unskilled or irresponsible hands may affect the pigments themselves. Paintings so damaged are called overcleaned or abraded. This may sound harmless enough. Actually, the top-layer of a painting is the one which the artist intended to be seen. Pictures deprived of part or all of this layer have lost their skin and at best have no more than "anatomical" interest. They often are painted over by "restorers" to hide the damage. If these additions are recognized as such, the painting may again go to the cleaner and the trouble be compounded.

There are other dangers. On my travels abroad I have visited many churches and small museums where paintings hung on damp walls or in places where they were bound to be rubbed, scratched, and pierced. I have seen pictures even in large museums whose paint-film was peeling off (blistering). I remember a Spanish church where, covered with dust in a corner of the sacristy, lay the fragments of a

statue (a good one) which had fallen down; I presume it has now been carted away as rubble.

It is not that there are not enough people who know how to treat works of art, though there surely is place for many more. It is not that there is not enough money to pay for upkeep and proper attention, though admittedly much, much more is needed. The real trouble is that most people just do not know enough about the situation, and that too few really care.

Here, if anywhere, is a field for international action. The United Nations, through such organizations as UNESCO, might set up training centers for restorers and it could organize a world-wide first-aid service, available free of charge or at a nominal fee, wherever help is needed and welcomed. Existing technical institutions, at present generally attached to museums, could liberalize their policies so that their knowledge and services would be more readily available to the outside public. At present many of them are too much occupied with technical experimentation and with highly specialized problems. Like hospitals, they should have not only research departments but clinics and first-aid stations as well.

WHAT IS NEEDED, too, is some sort of legislation which recognizes that works of art need protection against commercial exploitation and private arbitrariness. Restorers should be licensed and a clearly defined code of ethics should govern their work. Dealers ought to be held responsible for the integrity of the treasures which go through their hands, at least those above a set minimum value. They as well as the restorers ought to be obliged to keep records about what is done to the works of art while they have them. Insofar as they represent values belonging to all civilized people, works of art, even in private collections, are to some extent in the public domain. Maybe it is too much to hope that our legislators will abridge any of the rights of private property for nothing else than the protection of spiritual and cultural values. If legislation is not available, education may help. For this we need the support of the great mass media, especially television, and of the great national magazines.

How about it, LIFE?

American Business: Prognosis Positive

by MARIAN FREDA POVERMAN '50

BUSINESS is good and it's bound to get better. Such was the judgment of three experts at Barnard's symposium on "The Role of Business in American Civilization." The experts then went on to examine the implications of this fact at three sessions held in the afternoon and evening of March 20 in the fourth series of public lectures sponsored by Barnard's American Civilization department and made possible by the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

The keynote addresses provided a neat continuum and progression of the present and the prospects of our economy. Dr. Alvin Hansen, Littauer Professor of Political Economy at Harvard, detailed our recent economic history; Paul Hoffman, Chairman of the Board of the Studebaker-Packard Corporation and of the Fund for the Republic, pinpointed our present status; and Mrs. Anna Rosenberg, management consultant and former Undersecretary of Defense, took a broad look at our future. All three agreed that America is enjoying—and will continue to enjoy—an unprecedented and soundly based prosperity.

Dr. Hansen examined the roots of this prosperity and found as its causes: 1) the monumental productive capacity of the American giant, unleashed and spurred on by World War II and the continuing military crisis; and 2) more important, a broad-based army of consumers supplying effective, adequate aggregate demand. He also looked at the changing role of government in our mixed public-private economy, noting the profound stabilizing effect the government exerts *vis à vis* our prosperity. A sensitive tax structure, reserve work planning programs, even the public debt, have bolstered faith in our economic future, no longer left to the vagaries of *laissez-faire*. Professor Hansen warned that in the realm of equal income distribution (a vital index of economic health) we have not reached

the Utopia envisioned by some commentators. We still have a "submerged tenth" with an annual income of less than \$1000. Our tax system must not lose its progressivity, Hansen warned, because "a broad consumption base is of vital importance for the growth of the economy and for a continued adequate demand for the products of American industry."

Mr. Hoffman viewed our prosperity in, perhaps, more human and roseate terms, dubbing ours the first "middle-classless" society in history, pointing to the wealth of goods and leisure enjoyed by our citizenry, connecting our productivity and prosperity with the historic American virtues of independence and individuality. In this regard, he strongly urged his audience to "become excited about our Bill of Rights," citing the college-trained as a natural "dedicated minority" who can keep our freedoms alive.

Mrs. Rosenberg came to grips with automation, newest and most complex of changes in American business, showing how if properly handled it can lead to even greater prosperity—not only for our citizenry but the world's. Automation, with its colossal, uncharted productive powers, *could* generate the stultifying fear of "producing too much." It lies to the future to develop world markets, to bring up living standards on a world-wide basis "to ease the imbalances that breed jealousy and wars." Government, industry and labor all share this heavy obligation and, in light of the growing maturity of labor-management relations, Mrs. Rosenberg believes they will meet the challenge—and in human terms.

For, she concluded, "no matter how complex the problems become we will always be able to solve them best if we remember that we are dealing with people—their lives, their sorrows and their dreams. We must never succumb to economic giantism so far that we lose sight of the individual."

Janeway Literary Prize Is Awarded



Author, critic and donor.

THE UNDERGRADUATE winner of the second annual Elizabeth Janeway Prize for prose writing is Janet Gerard '56. Miss Gerard, an English major, transferred to Barnard from Antioch College in her junior year.

This \$500 prize was established last year by novelist *Elizabeth Hall Janeway* '35 to encourage creative talent among undergraduates at Barnard. It is awarded to the winner of a contest open to all students at the college for the fiction or nonfiction work which

gives the greatest evidence of creative imagination and sustained ability. The specification "sustained ability" indicates that each contestant must offer the judges a substantial body of writing, for example a group of related stories or essays, or a considerable portion of a nonfiction book or a novel, including an outline of the rest of the proposed work.

Judges of this year's award were *Hortense Calisher Heffelfinger* '32, noted short-story writer; Albert Erskine, managing editor of Random House; and Mary Louise Aswell, editorial associate of the Reader's Digest Condensed Book Club and former fiction editor of *HARPER'S BAZAAR*. Each judge rated his first choice three points, his second two and his third one point, the prize then going to the contestant with the highest number of points. (If the judges were to find that no single entry was worthy of it, the prize would not be awarded.)

Mrs. Janeway, who is a literary critic and short-story writer as well as the author of the novels "Leaving Home," "The Question of Gregory," "Daisy Kenyon," and "The Walsh Girls," received her first national recognition while a senior at Barnard in 1935. She won *STORY MAGAZINE's* Intercollegiate Short Story Contest with a short story written in English class.

The winner of last year's Elizabeth Janeway Prize at Barnard was *Arlene Croce*, '55.

The Janeway Prize represents the kind of alumnae awareness of the undergraduate that we as editors and writers today and as former aspiring students in Miss Sturtevant's and other writing classes applaud enthusiastically. It would have been an exciting challenge to compete for such an award in our own undergraduate days, with all it meant of professional recognition of the efforts of the young amateur.

MARGARET O'ROURKE MONTGOMERY '43

Electronic aids are supplementing time-tried classroom methods at Barnard with the installation of a foreign language studio in Milbank Hall where students can record and play back their own French, Italian and German pronunciation exercises.

The studio, made up of five sound booths complete with recording machines, magnetic records, and a playback device, is being intensively used by the modern language departments at the College for oral study. The records are designed to allow space for "model" faculty recordings and a student's on the same disc.

Pictured here (*l. to r.*) are Francesca Lenci dictating into the recording machine as Mona Tobin and Marcella Ottolenghi play back a record they have made. All are seniors, majoring in French or Italian.

Electronics Aid Language Study



News of the College

Undergraduates . . .

Barnard students prefer Adlai Stevenson over President Eisenhower, Senator Estes Kefauver and Governor Averell Harriman, according to the results of a straw vote election conducted last month by the Young Democrats Club on the campus.

Four hundred forty-seven votes were cast in the election. Sixty-seven per cent of the students cast their ballots for Mr. Stevenson, 16% voted for President Eisenhower, 9% for Senator Kefauver, 5% for Governor Harriman, and 1% for Senator Stuart Symington. The remaining 2% was split among Ex-President Truman, Governor Menen Williams of Michigan, Governor Frank Lausche of Ohio, Senator John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts, and Ex-Secretary of State Dean Acheson.

The poll did not question the students on whether or not they would be of voting age in November.

Poetry written by five Barnard students has been chosen by the National Poetry Association to appear in the "Annual Anthology of College Poetry." Selected from among entries submitted by college students across the country, the Barnard authors are Irene Fekete '58, Jane Richmond '58, Joyce Allegretti '57, Eileen Higginbottom '58, and Breana Triestman '59. This is the largest Barnard representation ever to appear in the anthology. Their poetry ranges in style from a Shakespearean sonnet to free verse.

The Barnard College Club of New York will present three memberships in the Club as Door Prizes at the Senior Ball in June.

The gift memberships entitle the winners to participate for a year in the dances, cocktail and tea parties, lectures, theater parties and other events given by the Club. Membership also includes use of such facilities of the Barbizon Hotel as the Swimming Pool, Room Service, Practice Rooms, Restaurant and other shops and services.

These prize memberships are transferable if won by seniors whose homes are too far from New York for the membership to be useful to them during the coming year.

Sophs Win Greek Games

Approximately 1,000 spectators watched the sophomore class win a victory over the freshmen at the 54th annual Greek Games at Barnard on April 14. Dedicated to Prometheus, the Games ended in a score of 53½ to 46½, with the sophomores placing first in costumes, lyrics, and athletics.

Attending the Games as guests of honor of the Alumnae Association were five members of the Class of 1906, this year celebrating their fiftieth reunion. They were class President *Edith Somborn Isaacs*, *Helen Frankfield Werner*, *Mildred A. Wells*, *Elizabeth I. Toms*, and *Josephine Paddock*.

Faculty Upgrading . . .

The following promotions were recently announced by President McIntosh:

To the rank of full professor, Associate Professors *Amelia de Del Rio* of the Spanish Department and *David A. Robertson, Jr.*, of the English Department. To the rank of associate professor, Assistant Professors *Maristella de Panizza Bove*, Italian; *John Hine Mundy*, history; and *Eleanor Rosenberg*, English.

Promoted to the rank of assistant professor are Chemistry Instructor *Lucille Holljes Altschul*, English Associate *S. Palmer Bovie*, Italian Lecturer *Elizabeth Czoniczer*, and English Instructor *Barry Ulanov*.

Instructors *Inez Nelbach* '47, English; *Jeannette Schlottmann*, physical education; *Laura R. de Garcia-Lorca*, Spanish; *Gertrud Sakrawa*, German; and Lecturer *Ruth Roosa*, history, were promoted to the rank of associate in their respective departments.

Song Contest Awards . . .

Winners of a song contest to select an Alma Mater and a new light song for Barnard have been announced. A first prize of \$100 went to *Joan Cobb* '56 for words and music of the winning Alma Mater, entitled "The Spirit of Barnard." *Sylvia Gettinger Lilienfeld* '30 was awarded first prize of

\$100 in the category of "light song" for the lyrics and music of "Requirements." *Annette Kar Baxter* '47 won honorable mention and a prize of \$25 for the verse of a light song called "Better Get a Barnard Girl."

Judges of the contest were Professors *Carolyn Loughborough* and *Douglas Moore*, Miss *Jean T. Palmer* and Miss *Catherine Comes* '56. All Barnard students, alumnae, and faculty were eligible to participate in the competition.

Alumnae will have the opportunity of hearing the two prize-winning songs at Reunion on June 6. (See announcement on back cover.)

Placement Office

(Continued from page 14)

served as engineering aids, hospital and other medical assistants, trainees in statistical and actuarial work, group workers and case work aides in day camps, neighborhood houses, mental and correctional institutions and in psychological testing and guidance.

Fifty per cent of the girls worked in New York for the summer. Away from New York one snared a job in the office of her Senator in Washington. D. C., several apprenticed in summer stock companies, one wrote for a radio station in Connecticut and one took part in a work camp program in Yugoslavia under the auspices of the "Experiment in International Living."

DURING the decade from 1946 to 1956, our 2056 A.D. sociologist would find, an increasing number of college placement offices, including Barnard, recognized the need of both undergraduates and alumnae for employment counseling service, labor market information and help in selecting a field of work and a specific occupation. Therefore, while the primary task of the Placement Office in 1956 remained that of helping students and alumnae find jobs, an increasing amount of staff time was given to the important area of job information and employment counseling assistance.

News of the Clubs

SEVERAL clubs featured College faculty and administrative members as speakers to highlight important meetings this spring. English Professor Cabell Greet and John Karol, vice president in charge of sales for CBS, with whom Mr. Greet has worked, were invited by the Fairfield Barnard Club for their spring meeting on April 4. The topic "Town and Gown" was discussed with unusual wit and charm. The New York Club invited Dr. Rosemary Pierrel, assistant professor of psychology, to talk on April 9 after its annual meeting. "A Good Taste in Your Mouth as Seen by Army Kitchen and Lab" proved a most interesting topic.

The newly-formed North Central New Jersey Club has invited Ruth Houghton, director of the Placement Office, to address members on May 8. That same day Government Professor Phoebe Morrison will talk to Westchester Barnard Club members. On May 19, Professor Sidney Burrell, who is in charge of the British Civilization Seminar, will address Hartford Club members. His provocative topic, "Academic Adviser's View of the College Girl in the Age of Prosperity," promises to prove interesting. The recently organized Long Island Barnard Club has invited Acting President Thomas P. Peardon to talk at its first general meeting on May 26. Jean Palmer, general secretary of the College, will address Fairfield's Annual Luncheon Meeting on June 13.

L. A. and N. Y. . . .

Unusual programs for members have been offered by several clubs. Recently the Los Angeles Club held an out-of-door luncheon meeting at the home of Club President *Henrietta Swope* '25. *Florence Goldsmith Patigalia* '48, vice president, was co-hostess. After a business meeting, colored slides of Europe taken by *Ruth Weill* '24 on her recent trip were shown.

Slides of special interest were also featured by the New York Club. *Dorothy Boyle* '40, lecture chairman, arranged to have slides shown by John L. Spence, director of the National

Speleological Society and past president of the N. Y. Camera Club and designer of photographic equipment. The New York Club is also planning to repeat two successful activities—a tea for new members on May 3 and a supper at the College and attendance at the Workshop production on May 10. Mrs. Amelia de Del Rio, Associate Professor of Spanish, will address club members beforehand on Spanish drama in general and the works of Federico Garcia-Lorca in particular. His play, "The House of Bernarda Alba," will be performed. Co-chairman in charge of this benefit will be *Irene Jones Reinert* '43 and *Yvonne McKenna* '47.

Hartford Forum . . .

Another success repeated this spring was the annual Hartford Inter-College Forum, held on March 10. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt presided as a moderator. (See cut.) "The Citizen in the Community" was the theme of the program presented by Barnard and twelve other women's college clubs. Over 300 alumnae and guests attended the forum, which is patterned after the New York Barnard Forum. Dr. A. Howard Menely, president of Wheaton College, introduced Mrs. Roosevelt who in turn presented each of the four speakers. They were Dr. Roma Gans, Professor of Education at TC; Mr. Edwin H. May, Jr., past president of the Greater Hartford Junior Chamber of Commerce; Dr. Paeal Poe, dean of Hillyer



Dr. Gans, Mrs. Roosevelt, Mr. May, were guests at the Hartford Forum.

College, Hartford and Dr. Roland L. Warren, professor of sociology, Alfred University, Alfred, New York. The addition of six co-sponsoring alumnae clubs over last year and the tremendous response of alumnae is an indication of the value of this undertaking to the community as well as to Barnard.

Teas . . .

Teas for prospective students were shared or held by three clubs in recent months. The Houston Barnard Club president, *Elizabeth Jervis Fincke* '32, attended a reception in honor of Marion Tait, dean of Vassar College, to which other Alumnae Club presidents were invited, along with prospective students, mothers and representatives of local public and private schools. The Wilmington Club tea held on March 10 for prospective students and school representatives featured *Helen McCann* '40. Director of Admissions at Barnard, who spoke on a liberal arts education in general. Over thirty girls attended. Co-chairmen were Club President *Doris Charlton Auspos* '44 and *Dorothy Carroll Lenk* '44.

A similar tea was given for students in the Western New York Barnard Club area in early February. President *Frances Conway VanSteenburgh* '51 reported that not only was the turn-out of students encouraging, but many club members were able to attend.

New Officers . . .

Below are listed the first sets of officers for the new Long Island and North Central New Jersey Clubs.

Long Island Club officers: *Arlene Newfield Bolnick* '49, 101 Glen Keith Rd., Glen Cove, N. Y., president. *Mary Colbeth Korff* '41, vice-president; *Frances Barry* '33, treasurer; *Elise Ford Knapp* '47, secretary.

North Central New Jersey Club officers: *Dorothy Brockway Osborne* '19, 379 Highland Ave., Upper Montclair, N. J., president. *Muriel Kilpatrick Safford* '50, 1st vice-president; *Beatrice Nissen Greene* '52, 2nd vice-president; *Lois Liff Lapidus* '49, 3rd vice-president; *Lorina Havill* '44, treasurer; *Edith Eardley Coleman* '31, secretary.

News of the Classes

Class correspondents are doing such a good job that news of the classes now outruns available space. Hence the Publications Committee has directed the Magazine to devote alternate issues to odd and even years except for reunion classes, whose news will appear in every issue. This issue features even classes; news of odd numbered classes will be published again in July.

• '01

Class Correspondent: *Pauline Dederer*, Conn. College for Women, New London.

Plans are progressing for our fifty-fifth reunion on June 6. Watch your mail for the invitation and send in your reservation.

• '02

Class Correspondent: *Janet Seibert McCastline* (Mrs. William), 69 Park Street, Brandon, Vt.

Elizabeth Allen lives a busy life in Burlington, Vt. *Mary Hall Bates* divides her time between Bronxville, N. Y., in winter and Connecticut in the summer. *Ethel Newman* also spends summers in Connecticut—Winchester Center—and winters in Campobello, S. C. *Ethel* has given talks to the Ft. Tryon Bird Club and to the Campobello United Daughters of the Confederacy, of which she is an Associate member.

Frances Belcher continues her interest in the Boston Symphony Concerts.

Edith Durant spent the winter in Sarasota, Fla.

Una Winterburn Harsen spent two months in the fall of '55 travelling in Europe. She is active in Haworth, N. J., civic affairs.

Margaret Elliman Henry, 36 Hamilton Pl., Garden City, N. Y., continues to direct the work of medieval church vestments at her studio in New York.

Elsa Alsberg is executive director of the Palo Alto Fair Play Council.

Susan La Monte enjoys relatives and friends in her lovely hospitable home in Owego, N. Y., where your correspondent visited her in 1952.

Georgetta Aller Potter has completed 50 years in the practice of medicine and has a son who is a physician. *Georgetta* is a member of the DAR, the DAC and civic organizations.

"Lost": *Ada Neiswender*.

• '04

Class Correspondent: *Florence Buckman*, Pugsley Hill, Amenia, N. Y.

Elsie Bushong Boyd has been living with her daughter since the death of her husband and recently visited her son in Old Greenwich, Conn., for the arrival of a leap year grandchild. *Elsie* has nine grandchildren who keep her busy!

Theodora Curtis spent six weeks in Europe with a young cousin who had graduated

from Boston Latin School. They motored thru Devon and Cornwall, spent a week in London and Paris, then visited Switzerland and Austria. This summer *Theodora* expects to rent a cottage on the Maine coast.

Marjorie Hughan Rockwell will also be in Maine this summer. She visits Washington, near Augusta, each summer. Winters she spends in New Rochelle, N. Y., where she baby sits for her daughter, who makes costume dolls with sculptured wooden heads.

"Lost": *Betty Trier Berry*.

• '06

Class Correspondent: *Jessie Condit*, 58 Lincoln Street, East Orange, N. J.

Members of the class who were able to attend Greek Games as guests of the Alumnae Office enjoyed the fiftieth anniversary of this tradition immensely.

Irma Seeligman Jonas will again direct two Art Workshops during the coming summer—one in Positano, Italy, which will specialize in drawing, painting, sculpture and mosaics; the other in Taxco, Mexico, which will feature painting, silvercraft, and study of the Spanish language. The project fits closely into the plans of leisurely travelers or as working experience for skilled and serious artists. This is the fourth year for the Italian workshop.

We hope everybody is planning to attend Reunion on June 6.

• '08

Class Correspondent: *Mildred Kerner*, Chester, New York.

Mabel Peterson Paul has resigned her position as Class Correspondent as a result of moving to Oregon. Her address is 524 West 10th St., McMinnville, Oregon.

Jessie Houston and *Eleanor Hufeland* spent the past winter travelling in California, going by way of Santa Fe and the Grand Canyon and returning via New Orleans. Their itinerary included San Francisco, Carmel, Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, Corona Del Mar, San Diego and La Jolla.

Pauline Steinberg Hirschfeld writes: "Dr. Hirschfeld and I took a world tour last winter beginning in January and arriving home May, travelling by air throughout in order to have more time for sightseeing. We visited Honolulu, Japan, Hong Kong, India (where we spent a month visiting the major cities), Turkey, Italy (a month) and Israel (10 days). Dr. Hirschfeld lectured in all the cities to dental groups or colleges and we were welcomed at each airport by a dental delegation. We took 1400 kodachrome slides!"

• '10

Class Correspondent: *May T. Hermann Salinger* (Mrs. Edgar), 125 East 72 Street, New York 21, N. Y.

Members of the class wish to extend their very best wishes to *Vora Jaques*, who was recently married to *Edgar Wallower* of Harrisburg, Pa. The couple will make their home in Harrisburg.

• '11

Class Correspondent: *Stella Bloch Hanau*, (Mrs.) 432 West 22 St., New York 11, N. Y.

Don't forget Reunion on June 6!

• '12

Class Correspondent: *Lucile Mordecai Lehair* (Mrs. Harold), 180 West 58 Street New York 19, N. Y.

We learn with regret of *Lucille Weil Naumburg's* death. She spent many years working for the Jewish Family Service first as secretary, then vocational counselor, finally as head of her department.

We are also saddened to learn of *Lila Sherin Light's* sudden death in Palm Beach, where she was spending the winter.

Caroline Sandal Salit writes that in addition to the trip she took to Israel she has a satisfying combination of home, some volunteer social work and two very enjoyable courses, "one in Hebrew for which I do homework at the Jewish Theological Seminary and the other, a Barnard course in music, where I have the refreshing sight of the current generation of Barnard girls."

• '14

Class Correspondent: *Charlotte Lewine Sapinsley* (Mrs. Alvin T.), 25 East 9 Street, New York 3, N. Y.

Not a shred of news have we heard! Won't you write your latest news to us?

• '16

Class Correspondent: *Evelyn Haring Blanchard* (Mrs. Donald), 22 Lotus Avenue, New Rochelle, N. Y.

We hope you are all planning to attend Reunion on June 6, when you can hear the latest news about classmates.

• '18

Class Correspondent: *Margaret L. Giddings*, 8 West 16 Street, New York 11, N. Y.

Anna Gross followed her "Pets Can Be Fun" exhibit at the Washington Irving High School in New York with "Buttons and Bows." Classes of buttons and materials since the 19th century were shown.

• '20

Class Correspondent: *Helen Krigsman Mayers* (Mrs. Chauncy), 40 Cushman Road, Scarsdale, N. Y.

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Dr. Janet Robb addressed members of the A.A.U.W.'s Naugatuck (Conn.) Branch this fall on "The Current Problems Before the United Nations." Dr. Robb received her doctorate in history from Columbia and taught both history and economics at Hunter and Barnard. Last summer in Europe she attended the Atoms for Peace Conference of the UN and the UN Economic and Social Council summer meeting, as well as the International Federation of University Women's Council at Berne, and the IFUW's summer school, held with UNESCO help, with delegates for the Asian and Near Eastern associations.

Aline MacMahon had the leading role in "Knock at the Door," a dramatic narrative by Paul Shyre based on the first volume of Sean O'Casey's autobiography. Two performances were given at the Kaufmann Auditorium in New York and received a rave review from Atkinson in the NEW YORK TIMES.

Mary Opdycke Peltz was recently praised in a NEW YORK JOURNAL-AMERICAN editorial entitled "What Does America Want?" Since its inception in 1936, she has been the editor of the OPERA (Guild) NEWS which has grown from a one-page to a 32-page publication, with a circulation of 63,000.

'21

Class Correspondent: Miss Leonora Andrews, 246 East 46 Street, New York 17.

The class wishes to extend sympathy to Milana Ilitch Slavenski, whose husband died last fall. He was a composer. Milana is continuing to live in Belgrade, Yugoslavia.

Remember Reunion—June 6.

• '22

Class Correspondent: Isobel Strang Cooper (Mrs. William), 385 Tremont Place, Orange, New Jersey.

Two class marriages occurred this winter. Lila North was married to Thayer McLaren in December. The wedding party included Ann McLaren Stevens '37. Lila graduated from TC and has been teaching history at Montclair High School.

The second wedding was that of Julia Davis to Charles Healy, who is director of Wills and Special Gifts, Office of Development at Columbia.

Alice Newman Anderson, councillor at the Alumnae Council last fall, was a delegate to the White House Conference on Education and discussed the Conference at a meeting of the A.A.U.W., Pennsylvania Division of which she is president.

Leah Bates Baggs was in charge of tickets for the opening event at Wesleyan College's new auditorium. She also entertained Margaret Meade, who talked at Wesleyan.

Congratulations to Gladys Dow Daskam, who was recently appointed Director of Development at the Women's Medical College, near Philadelphia.

• '24

Address news items to: Florence Seligman Stark (Mrs. Jesse), 308 E. 79 Street, N. Y. C. 21.

Gladys Berry Elliott married Howell Cooper and is living in Petersburg, Va.

Ruth Mehrer Lurie of Belmont, Mass., has been a national director of the League of Women Voters since '49. Recently she acted in an advisory capacity at a two-day League Board meeting in Natchez, Miss.

Hildegard Darmstadter Stashower and her husband returned to Barnard to see "Androcles and the Lion," in which their daughter, who is a sophomore, had a leading part.

Alis De Sola recently collaborated on a book published by Random House entitled *Paradoxes of Everyday Life*. She is also author of *The Body Is Faithful* and has been a busy staff member of Voice of America.

May Bennett Goddard moved to Tyler, Texas, in December. Her husband is Suffragan Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese. They have been doing a great deal of travelling in the state and went to Honolulu last summer for a Triennial Convention, where she met Virginia Harrington. Her younger daughter, Gladys Goddard Rishel '54 was married last fall.

Nelle Weathers Holmes, member of the New Hampshire State Legislature, has a new venture—a country store in Amherst, N. H. She hopes all members of '24 will drop in to see her. To celebrate their 30th wedding anniversary, Nelle and her husband visited England and France last year.

Mabel Schwartz Reinthal's son is a lieutenant in the Marine Corps, stationed in California. Mabel's daughter is a Skidmore freshman.

Betty Price Richards wrote us of a varied and busy life working with Garden Clubs, Audubon Society and National Resource conservation groups as well as with several philanthropic projects. Three of her four children are married and the youngest son is a student at Yale. She and her husband have spent a lot of time travelling in Mexico, Jamaica, California and Florida.

Eleanor Pepper was the subject of an article which appeared in the "Women Today" page of the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. Her interior designing of the YWCA's Boston residence was pictured.

• '26

Class Correspondent: Miss Eleanor Antell, 1 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn 2, N. Y.

Mary Armstrong Booth was named eastern regional v.p. at the YWCA's national triennial convention a year ago and has been active addressing local YW groups. In addition, she is active in the New Hampshire League of Women Voters, Red Cross, PTA, hospital and garden club work.

Rosemary Casey, whose plays have been produced in London, on Broadway, and by summer stock companies and little-theatre groups, attended a theatre party for "The Velvet Glove" which was given in Baltimore.



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"The Velvet Glove" was seen on Broadway in '49 and '50.

Eleanor Antell is now secretary to Columbia Artists Management's president.

Sylvia Surut Lewis writes that any news is that of her family. Sylvia's son won a Pulitzer Prize in '55 for national reporting and is now a Washington, D. C., correspondent for the NEW YORK TIMES. She has three grandchildren and is still teaching nursery school. "It will be good to see you at Reunion," she wrote—with which your president and class correspondent concur.

Don't forget the date—June 6.

• '28

Class Correspondent: *Dorothy Woolf* Ahearn (Mrs. Francis), Stanfordville, N. Y.

Florence Levin Kandell has been for the past four years Chairman of the Bank Street Conference. Over 1,000 persons attended this year's all-day sessions, entitled "Imagination in Education." For the past three years Florence has been Director of Admissions at the Bank Street College and in this capacity is also in charge of student-teacher placement. The Bank Street College of Education offers graduate study for those interested in teacher training. On the personal side, one daughter is at Bryn Mawr, the other at Fieldston.

Mary Hooke Goodwin, Associate Pediatrician, Mary Imogene Bassett Hospital in

Cooperstown, N. Y., is in charge of the Child Development Clinic in the Department of Pediatrics. She is also Director of the Mohican Reading School, a summer school for children of good intelligence handicapped by reading disability. No less important is her work as Special Consultant to the U. S. Public Health Service in the field of maternal and child syphilis. Recently she participated in the regional conference of the venereal disease control program of the Office of Scientific Research and Development.

Sulamith Schwartz Nardi was one of eight distinguished citizens of Israel who toured the U. S. this winter, discussing "Israel Today." The tour was sponsored by Town Hall, New York City. (See Page 2).

• '30

Class Correspondent: *Mildred Shepard*, 22 Grove Street, New York 14, N. Y.

We were grieved to learn of *Mary Dodson* Parsons' death. Since graduation she had worked in the field of consumer research and public opinion for companies in New York and Chicago. During the war she was a member of Cranbury, N. J., War Price and Rationing Board. She is survived by her husband and two children.

Jean Hasbrouck Dean's oldest son will enter college next year.

Eleanor Smith Kane writes from Weston, W. Va., that her family of five children keep her on the run. Last spring Eleanor and her husband visited New York briefly.

Mary Johnson Kelly received her MA in Library Science in '54 and is working at Barnard. She has continued with her interest in piano and has given several recitals—one for Mrs. McIntosh's reception for faculty—and she also supplied "background" music for Columbia President and Mrs. Grayson Kirk at the Women's Faculty Club.

E. Louise Mally has added a third novel to her earlier successes, this one entitled "Abigail." She has also had a collection of poetry published and is now working on a short novel with a contemporary setting and another collection of poetry.

Dr. *Frances Karp* Rappel was honored by 200 patients at a testimonial dinner recently. All were residents of Long Beach, L. I.

Margaret Kiernan looks fine after her recent operation. She has been accepted by the new Salvation Army residence on E. 38th Street.

Lucile Lawrence Kean writes that her son, a senior in a Houston, Texas, high school, is active in sports and school dramatics and wants to study atomic physics in college.

A few more notes from the 25th Reunion questionnaires: Dr. *Violet Kiel* is Clinical Assistant in Surgery at Mt. Vernon Hospital as well as Assistant Attending in Obstetrics and Gynecology of Lawrence Hospital, Bronxville. *Jeanette Abelow* Jar-now is merchandise manager at Namm Loesers, Brooklyn, and is active in community affairs and the mother of two. *Jean Hall* listed farming as her occupation. She is active in the New Hampshire Beef Producers' and Sheep Breeders' Associations,

and in the New England Milking Shorthorn Society.

Elsa Bjorkman Gordon was the instigator and one of the incorporators of the Tappan Zee Mental Health Center.

Mary Goggin is professor of classics at the New York State College for Teachers, and wrote "Rhythm in the Prose of Favrinus."

Cecile Meister Gilmore had an amateur exhibit at the Scarsdale Studio Workshop of which she has served as Treasurer and Director. Her four children range from eight to 14.

After graduation *Dorothy Rohr* Cosgrove studied at the Honolulu School of Art. She had a picture hung in the Women's Club exhibit in Maryland while she was living there, and is now living in Seacliff, L. I.

Pauline Berry Dysart is in Charlotte, N. C., and has one daughter.

Aurora McCaleb Pitkin, husband Richard and their small daughter are back home in Westport, Conn., after a year in Oak Ridge, Tenn.

• '31

Class Correspondent: *Else Zorn* Taylor (Mrs. Robert), 430 West 24 Street, New York 11, New York.

We recently learned of *Marie Lipari's* marriage to Dominiek Puccio.

Ann Leto Bostwick's daughter is a junior



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Barnard, majoring in Math. The past few summers have been spent restoring the summer home in Long Island, but Ann hopes to attend Reunion on June 6th. And hope to see her and all other class members!

Winifred Scott Dorschug, after eight years in Hingham, Mass., where her husband was Chief Engineer of C.B.S.'s radio station, is now living in Pleasantville, N. Y., in a brand-new house on 1½ "treeless acres." The town they enjoy, and are already immersed in many community activities.

Ruth Jacobus Frey's older son is a freshman at Swarthmore and her second son attends the Ethical Cultural School. Ruth is v.p. of the Women's Conference of the N. Y. Ethical Society and secretary of the National Women's Conference of the American Ethical Union.

Jean Stone Gift's children are musically inclined, except for the five year old—who loves swimming. The Gifts built a house on the Delaware Canal and are trying to finish it themselves. They also hope to build a swimming pool.

Eleanor Holleran gave up teaching in Vermont to become correctional officer at the Federal Reformatory for Women in Alderson, W. Va., in 1939. She is now a captain and continues to enjoy her work.

Alice McTammany Fehrenbach's chief interest continues to be the Scholarship Committee of the Columbia University Women's Club of Colorado, of which she is Chairman. Alice, with other Barnard alumnae, organized this committee in 1948.

• '36

Class Correspondent: *Helen Billyou Klein* (Mrs. Charles), 2420 Sedgwick Avenue, New York 63, New York.

We just learned of the death of *Marion White* Redmond in 1953. She is survived by a son and husband.

The family of *Dorothy Brauneck Vitaliano* has returned to Indiana University after spending husband Charles' sabbatical year in New Zealand on a Fulbright research project. Before returning, they visited various parts of Australia as well as Indonesia, Singapore, Ceylon, Egypt, Italy, France and England. Dorothy is continuing her half time work for "Geophysical Abstracts," a U. S. Geological Survey publication, working in University libraries and at home with occasional trips to Washington, D. C. This part-time work resulted from "dallying" in 12 languages and a desire to do some work in her major. Her two children missed some schooling since New Zealand has a three term year, but loved their trip around the world. While in New Zealand, Dorothy met the sister of *Sheila Porteous* Abel '37. Sheila was a one-year exchange student at Barnard.

Another chance meeting: *Barbara Pointer* Kovaleff wrote of meeting *Vivian Neale*, who is teaching Latin at the Birch-Wathen School.

A most welcome letter arrived from *Anne Labordere* Henry, who is living in Paris. The Henrys have three children. The oldest, Brigitte, wants to do what she has heard so much about—"Go to the States." Anne

sent her very best to all classmates and mentioned her enjoyment of the ALUMNAE MAGAZINE.

See you at Reunion, June 6.

• '38

Class Correspondent: *Agusta Williams*, High Point Road, Scarsdale, N. Y.

MARRIED: *Elvira Ferrer* is now Mrs. Villafane and is living in Mexico City. *Olive Holmes* recently became Mrs. Blum.

Harriet Harlin Knirsch writes of the birth last year of their second daughter.

Elsbeth Davies Rostow's husband received three year grant from the Carnegie Foundation to develop a new national portrait of the U. S. in a world setting. Dr. Rostow is a Professor of Economic History at M.I.T.

Charlotte Houghtaling Houser is busy with the usual suburban activities—PTA, Red Cross and teaching Sunday School. As leader of a Brownie Troop and v.p. of the Board of Education, plus being the mother of two girls, time is short.

Agnes King was recently appointed supervising principal of the new twenty-room Westminster Street Elementary School in Westerly, R. I. Previously she had been principal of the High Street School in the same town.

Barbara Grushlaw Levinthal and husband have their own business of designing greeting cards, catering exclusively to the college trade.

Marguerite Logan began working for the Meredith Laboratory in New York almost

• '32

Class Correspondent: *Helen Appell*, 110 Grandview Avenue, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Jean Phillips Richards was married to John Edwin Burri this winter and is now living in Emerald Bay, Laguna Beach, Calif.

Mila Shropshire Brain writes that her oldest son is a lieutenant on a destroyer in the Formosa patrol. Her daughter is now working on an MA at Columbia and the third child, a son, has another year of prep school. Mila's pet community job is Red Cross Blood Program Chairman.

Norma Keeley Coman has been busy studying for the substitute teacher exam in General Science. Her children continue to do well in school and the family is in good health.

• '34

Class Correspondent: *Mary Dickinson* Gettel (Mrs. Will D.), P.O. Box 337, Tappan, N. Y.

We hope no news is good news. But why not drop a line to your correspondent and share that good news! Our only item:

Helen Walker Puner's preview of Dr. Gesell's book on teen-agers and evaluation of Dr. Gesell's life-long work, which recently appeared in *Harper's* was one of ten articles selected as outstanding by a Council of Librarians for May.

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from the time of graduation, and in 1953 became part owner of the business, with a doctor.

Emily Chadbourne Minor writes "I hope to have more time for Barnard when I emerge from PTA's, chauffeuring children, Sunday School, school committees and incidental cookie-baking, rummage sales and telephone lists. I have a son 15 and three daughters and should be over the hump in about ten years!!"

Claire Murray, an editor of the *Reader's Digest*, has travelled extensively, including Europe where she saw *Marjorie Ashworth* Yahraes (now in Washington, D.C.), *Eleanor Eckhoff* Biberstein '40, *Carolyn Hurst* Ponchelet '39 and Signora Prezzolini, wife of Prof. Prezzolini, retired director of Casa Italiana.

Doris Dewis Shallcross is busy riding herd on three children, dogs and birds—which leaves little time for the practice of law.

Dorothea Eggers Smith and husband's acquisition of a house has plunged them into community life. To counteract this sobering activity, she is playing the part of Hebe in "Pinafore."

Leslie Fisher Timkovsky's husband is an assistant professor of Russian at the Navy Language School. Their son will be in college next year; daughter is in 7th; Daisy—Irish terrier—thinks she is human, not a dog. Leslie is library assistant at Falls Church, Va. They love Washington.

Janice Wormser Liss is taking "Ed"

courses at Hofstra College, L. I., and is doing student teaching at Hicksville Jr. High in Citizenship Education and Spanish Conversation. She hopes to be certified this summer. Other event of import is the litter of ten produced by their Dalmatian show dog, Finesse. Father was the famous Dal seen in many ads.

• '41

Class Correspondent: *Alice Kliemand* Meyer (Mrs. Theodore), 18 Lantern Hill Road, Easton, Conn.

Ruth Cohn Katz has moved from New York to London.

Marianne Norris, who has been writing since college, is now the author of several TV shows which have appeared on "Adventure" and "Look Up and Live." Both are CBS programs.

Evelyn Harrison has returned from Athens.

Diana Klebanow Hentel is president of the Young Women's League of Queens, Inc., an organization devoted to aiding the cerebral palsied, and is a member of the Board of Directors of United Cerebral Palsy of Queens, Inc.

Adeline Bostelmann Higgins wants to remind class members to return their questionnaires, with pictures, and plan to attend their 15th Reunion on June 6.

June Wilson Bain is teaching sixth grade in McLean, Va. She and her husband are living in Washington, D. C.

• '42

Class Correspondent: Miss Mabel H. Schubert, 32 West Ninth Street, New York 11, N.Y.

BORN: to *Nancy Lenkeith* and Michael Horneffer, a son; to *Charlotte Gabor* and Alton Du Bois, a son.

June Clayton Quast is busy with community activities that include an attempt to get a public library for West Hempstead, L. I.

Evelyn Steinhardt Wohltmann has four children and an interest in contests, having won just enough to keep enthused and writing.

Frances Murphy Duncan and husband are in France. Also in Europe is *Doris Bayer* Coster, whose husband is an economic officer stationed at the American Consulate in Naples.

Nona Balakian, staff member of the *New York Times* "Book Review," recently wrote a devastating review of *The Murder of the Man Who Was "Shakespeare"* for *The New Leader*.

Marian Heineman Rose is doing research at NYU in math and physics. She recently returned from England and is living in Rye, N. Y.

• '44

Class Correspondent: *Mavise Hayden* Crocker (Mrs. Paul E.), 305 Bridge St., Stamford, Conn.

An urgent plea to any 44er who will loan the class correspondent a 1944 MORTARBOARD!

Diana Hansen Cassady was married to Robert Ernest Lesser of New York and Basle, Switzerland, in March. They expect to visit Europe this summer and are living in New York.

We also received word that *Beatrice Becker* Carroll married Walter Plecan and is living in Colchester, Conn.

BORN: a girl to *Ursula de Antonio* and James Bovring; twins—boys—to *Edna Fredricks* and Malcolm Engoron; twins also—girls—to *Cynthia Walser* and Herbert Morgan; fourth child—third boy—to *Allis Martin* and Charles Ker Reid II. Allis somehow has had time for the Hartford Club too! She adds that *Chiyo-ko Oguri* Miyabara is living in Honolulu with her son and husband.

Anne Stubblefield Morrisett's twins are almost three now and she and her husband are planning to adopt a third child soon. She writes that *Charlotte McKenzie*, now Sister Joseph of Jesus-Mary, is as energetic as ever and can receive mail though can only answer that permitted by her Reverend Mother. The address is Carmelite Monastery, Allendale Rd., Terre Haute, Ind.

Edith Sprung Rose writes that she, husband and 2 children have joined the throng of exurbanites and are enjoying Princeton, N. J. She hasn't practiced law since the arrival of the children.

Caryl Cattell Trischka, husband, son and daughter are living near Syracuse University, where her husband is teaching.

Jeanne Mitchell left for a tour of Europe in March. Itinerary includes Iceland, Nor-

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way, Sweden, Finland, the Netherlands, England, Spain and Hungary.

Beverly Vernon Gay has been studying Russian History through a University of Wisconsin radio course and asks if anyone else has been studying through TV or radio.

Virginia McPolan Altherr has returned from Barcelona and is living in Ossining, N. Y.

Odette Goldmuntz is traveling in Europe. We learned recently that *Irene Herzfeld* Baxendall is living in England with her husband and one child. Also in England is *Eleanor Streichler Mintz* with her two children and husband, who is there for a year on a Fulbright. "Joel, six, feels quite at home with his new classmates. Jonathan, two, doesn't even know he's here. But the rest of us do, and we love it!"

Francoise Kelz writes that *Marion Martinband Himes* had written of her husband's new office for the practice of internal medicine, at the Cross County Medical Center, but he may have to spend two years in the Army.

Carol Ruskin Farhi has moved to the middle west. She is living in a large house in a small farming community not far from Peoria, Ill.

We learned that *Lisbet Stumpp Weaver* has remarried—she is now *Lisbet Ericson-Weaver*—has two children and is living in Stockholm.

For our between-reunion meeting—most seem to want a supper meeting on campus, so we'll plan same for this autumn. Watch for notices.

"Lost": *Doris Landre*.

• '46

Class Correspondent: Jean Boeder Wetherill (Mrs. David), 1412 Norman Road, Havertown, Pa.

MARRIED: *Ruth Finch* to Gerry Finley and living in North Hollywood; *Elizabeth Campton* to Thomas Stevens and living in Northvale, N. J. We caught up to *Ruth Bowman Silvernail* who recently married Charles Mays and is living in Pittsburgh. *Martha Hessel* married Donald Page in March.

BORN: a fourth child and second son to *Jean Corbitt* and Langdon Hedrick.

The news of *Ebba Duffy Lehmann* includes the fact that she has two children and has moved to Massapequa, L. I.

Dorothy Sterns Cliff is a geologist with the mining department of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation in Manhattan.

Juliane Heyman writes that she is working as a research political scientist on a project on India, Nepal and Pakistan at the University of California.

Mary Louise Gray, M.D., has taken religious vows in the Medical Mission Sisters, a Roman Catholic order.

See you at Reunion on June 6!

• '48

Class Correspondent: Mrs. Hannah Rosenblum Wasserman, (Mrs. Seymour), 5 Liberty St., Natick, Mass.

MARRIED: *Harriet Berg* to A. David Schwartz and living in New York City;

Elizabeth McCown to Albert Fern and living in East Orange, N. J.

BORN: a girl each to *Marie Giles* and Dr. James Baldwin; to *Patricia Hale* and Cornelius Tyson, Jr., and to *Ruth Meyer* and Donald Polin. A son each to *Michela Piacenza* and Evan Wright; to *Joan Lytle* and Joseph Leon Birman, who are living in Kew Gardens.

Two of the class were pictured in New York newspaper articles. *Eileen Evers* as chairman of the Junior Group, Women's National Republican Club, and *Virginia Bosler* dancing a jig in "Red Roses for Me," a new Sean O'Casey play which was at the Booth.

Barbara Seward received her Ph.D. in English from Columbia in 1953 and is an instructor in General Studies. She has just had published *Dante's Mystic Rose, Studies in Philosophy*.

Found is *Patricia Lee Grimm*, who has two children and has been following her Air Force husband to Japan and throughout the U. S. She and three other Air Force wives started a four page newspaper for the Blytheville Air Force base.

Anne Layton left in March on a two year tour with the Office of the U. S. Army Attaché, Wellington, New Zealand. Prior to this she was secretary to the Naval Attaché in Rio de Janeiro and visited other parts of Brazil as well as Uruguay, Argentina, Chile and Peru.

Many of the class are in Europe, among them *Patricia Day Bennett*, who is in Greece on special duty. She was in Ankara, Turkey, last May and in Belgium before that. *Beatrice Bassi Lister* and family will be stationed in Switzerland for at least two years. A long letter from *Eleanor Krout Bache* in Munich, Germany brings us up to date on several. *Nancy Swift Tanner*, whose husband is a Foreign Service Officer, has been in Munich for three years and is now with the American Embassy in Helsinki, Finland. They have a boy and a girl.

Patience Green Vrieze's husband is a professor of speech and drama at Whitewater, Wis., and they have two children. *Lois Cooper* married David Kerr in '50 and has two children. They are living near Hartford, Conn. *Margaret Wittmer Grace*, son and husband are living in Princeton, N. J. Margaret is teaching. *Janet Wright Sullivan*, her fifteen-month-old son and her husband, who is attending Brown University, are living in Providence. *Grace Tobler Conlin* has two sons. The Conlins are living in Port Chester, N. Y.

Marilyn Vogel Zonan's husband is a dentist practicing in the Bronx. Marilyn, in addition to watching over her girl and boy, helps in his office.

Nancy Bartlett Wing has two daughters. *Kay Schwindt Zufall* also has daughters—four of them! Nancy is active in the Dover, N. J., Little Theater and organized the Community Nursery School. Quite often she sees *Janet Wessling Paulsen*.

• '50

Class Correspondent: Maureen McCann, 554 East 82 Street, N. Y. 28.

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MARRIED: *Nancy Amick* to George David-son, Jr. They spent the summer in Europe and are living in Greenwich, N. Y.

BORN: a son to *Hadassah Dunitz* and Sherman Stein; and also to *Carol Leni* and Jack Hubbell; a daughter to *Rosemary Beeching* and John Turvey; a daughter to *Myra Koh* and Charles Sobel. Myra also has a son and is living in Rio de Janeiro, where her husband is with a marketing and opinion research firm.

Virginia Potter Held is special assistant to the editor of THE REPORTER. She invites all to submit articles and stories to her for publication.

Eileen Alessandrini, a scientist in the metallurgy department of the General Electric research lab in Schenectady, N. Y., was the subject of a MILWAUKEE (Wis.) JOURNAL article entitled "Science Good Field for Women, Declares One Who Teaches Electron Diffraction." Eileen is both an expert and a pioneer, since the whole field is so new.

Shirley Miller Babiak writes that their big news is the building of a new home near the Louisville, Ky., Veteran's Administration Hospital, where her husband is head of the Physical Therapy Department. The Babiaks have three children.

Joan Weiss Mayer is in her first year of

residence at the Mary Imogene Bassett Hospital, Cooperstown, N. Y. Her husband is also a doctor. *Nell Surber Fitz* is an attorney with the University of Cincinnati. *Eleanor Holland Finley* is a research associate with a marketing research firm in Baltimore. *Kathleen Dooman Hulburt* has just moved into the house she and husband built in California.

Beatrice Laskowitz Goldberg, former lecturer at the Metropolitan Museum, guided a tour, "Christmas in Art," through the National Gallery for husbands, children and friends of Washington Barnard Club members. *Ann Hicks* of the Boston Barnard Club aided in the Intercollegiate Birthday Fund-Raising Party.

"Found" is *Bibi Herskind* who is now Mrs. Pedro Fisher and is living in Buenos Aires. Her modern U. S. appliances are a marvel to the area.

• '51

Class Correspondent: *Barbara Ritter Hardcastle* (Mrs. James), 2029 Snowhill Drive, Cincinnati 37, Ohio.

MARRIED: *Barbara Lourie* to Francis Sand; *Aline Wegrocki* to Imre von Stomfay-Stitz and living in Bowling Green, Ohio; *Jean Heck* to Daniel Shepard and living in New York.

BORN: a boy to *Joan Sprung* and Richard Dorff; to *Evelyn Munzer* and Lawrence Soifer. A girl to *Mimi Feitler* and John Cole; to *Rhoda Zorn* and Kenneth Mahler.

Rhoda writes also that *Pat Foley MacCandless* has three children and is living on Mercer Island, Washington. *Margarete Weisbrod* is working as a librarian in Germany and France for the Department of the Army. Your correspondent is in personnel with Mabley and Carew, a department store.

And don't forget that important date—June 6—our fifth Reunion!

• '52

Class Correspondent: *Nancy Isaacs Klein* (Mrs. Sidney B.), 142 Saratoga Avenue, Yonkers 5, N. Y.

MARRIED: *Sara Chapman* to John Lund, living in Hyattsville, Md.; *Doris Gray* to William Roberts, living in Dallas, Texas; *Shirley Jacobson* to James Skahan; *Ann Ong* to Calvin Tse; *Joan Ripps* is now Mrs. Kravetz; *Florence Sack* to Sheldon Kohn, living in Scranton, Pa.; *Lyliane Worms* to Ralph Cox; *Edith Richmond* to Warren Schwartz and *Marilyn Silver* to Lester Glass.

BORN: a son to *Amelia Mallas* and George Vlahos; to *Kathleen Burge* and John Lukens; to *Gloria Marmar* and Richard Warner; to *Natalie Olson* and Joseph Holland who have moved into a new home in Massapequa, N. Y. A girl to *Ruth Rapp* and Rabbi Samuel Dresner.

Eleanor Engleman Fink writes from Philadelphia that she and her husband will be back in New York this summer when Sidney finishes research in gastroenterology. *Agnes Ramage Sullivan* has been busy with three children. Her husband is a design engineer with General Motors. *Roberta Cockburn Reinecke* finishes her stint as super-

visor for the Brooklyn Division of Blue Cross this June and her husband will have finished his engineering course at Columbia.

Cornelia Schaeffer is living in England, translating books from the French for an English publisher. She's also writing, says "it depends on the day: I'm either desperate, encouraged or plodding staunchly along," according to a write-up in *MADEMOISELLE* (Jan. '55).

Marjorie Nichols has returned to Labrador for another year with the International Grenfell Association.

Dee Larter is now teaching in Chuquimata, Chile, and finds it "different," as the children are of many nationalities with varying degrees of English proficiency.

Constance Benjamin is in Boston working as tri-lingual secretary to the president of the Union Bay State Chemical Company.

A glamorous picture of *Francine du Plessis* at the Bal Redo in Paris appeared in the September *VOGUE*.

The 1952 Loan Fund is administered by the Alumnae Office and is proving a boon to many undergraduates. So far this year 34 loans have been made to 17 girls. The sum most frequently requested is \$25.00; \$15.00 and \$5.00 are the next most popular. Last year eight borrowers received 17 loans. In order to make more students aware of the Fund, permission has been granted to print the terms in the Blue Book.

• '54

Class Correspondent: *Caroline Look*, Town's End, Brookside, N. J.

MARRIED: *Georgia Mei Lee* to Ching-Yin Au; *Ann Valentine* to John Cobb; *Judith Scherer* to Benjamin Kleinberg; *Jane Marie Schmidt* to Robert Summern; *Osa Philipson* to Dr. Jan Ericsson and living in Sweden; *Audrey Scheinblum* to J. Walter Kosman; *Ann Nelson* to Paul Vermel; *Carol Levine* to Jay Alexander.

Lenore Self has been married to Burton Katkin for two years and is now a second year student at the New York State University Medical School.

BORN: a girl to *Susan Nagelberg* and Aldan Markson. *Joan Feilds Cohen* has a daughter born last July and is living in France with her husband, who is in the service.

Sally Biggs writes that she is almost a working girl. "Returned to California after Christmas and am now working five evenings a week at the Geology Library at U.C.L.A."

Sally Aronowitz is teaching fourth grade in a Brooklyn public elementary school and working for an M.A. at T.C. *Dorothy Cohn* has already received her M.A. from TC and is teaching second grade in New York. She plans a trip abroad this summer.

Suzanne Markovits Javitt is living in Aushach, Germany, where her husband is a U. S. Army battalion surgeon. Sue is attending the Institute of Physiological Chemistry at the University of Erlangen and doing research on sugars.

Fanny Martin Connelly is in Cambridge, Mass., where her husband is attending the Harvard Business School.

Your correspondent spent a delightful

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four months abroad last summer, mostly in France, with about eight weeks in Paris during the theater and opera season. I started working at Air France in January and will go abroad in June for two months to visit France, Italy, Switzerland, England, Ireland, returning in August.

'55

Class Correspondent: *Norma Brenner*, 1107 Fifth Avenue, New York 28, New York.

MARRIED: *Gloria Barry* to Sheldon Cherry; *Ann Burnholz* to Barry Galton; *Ellen Blumenthal* to Rai Seligal; *Elaine Easton* to Robert Samuels; *Stephanie Gross* to S. Kibbie Fenster; *Jeannette Lustig* to Bernard Friedland. All of the above are living in New York. *Lois Enson* to Howard Hughson, living in Brooklyn; *Carol Falk* to Walter Zinman, living in Maryland; *Lillian Levitan* to Leslie Bernstein, living in Louisville, Ky.; *Eva Naaenberg* to Hugo Faillace, living in Colombia, S. A.; *Carole Snow* to Jack Sumroy, living in Levittown, L. I. *Josephine Moses* to Robert Campbell, living in New Haven, Conn. *Isadora Mancoll* to Melvin Safner, living in Providence, R. I.

Closets Bursting?

Dresser Drawers Overflowing?

Despair not. Recall, thoughtfully, that you can't take it with you—maybe not even to that new apartment or house. Think, solemnly, that you can help both Barnard and yourself by consigning your good used clothes, knick-knacks, furniture, radios, etc. to

Everybody's Thrift Shop

922 Third Avenue
(between 55th-56th Street)

where Barnard volunteers can sell them for the benefit of the Scholarship Fund—and you can list their value as deductions on your 1956 income tax return. (This is known as making two kinds of hay with one pitchfork, and is very legal.)

*Call EL 5-9263 for pick-up below 96th Street, or
bring or send your contributions to the thrift shop
directly or to the Barnard Fund Office, Milbank*

Have You Remembered?

The Barnard Fund Appeal

Send That Donation Today!

Calendar of Events

MAY

- 7—Monday—4:00-7:00 p.m.—**Alumnae Advisory Vocational Tea**; Deanery.
- 8—Tuesday—2:30 p.m.—Miss Ruth Houghton, Director of Placement Office, will address **North Central New Jersey Club**, home of Mrs. Sidney Shapiro, 350 Harding St., So. Orange, N. J.
- 9—Wednesday—8:15 p.m.—Prof. Phoebe Morrison will address **Westchester Barnard Club**, YWCA Fellowship Building, 45 Prospect St., White Plains, N. Y.
- 9-12—Wednesday thru Saturday—8:30 p.m.—Workshop production of "**The House of Bernarda Alba**" by Federico Garcia-Lorca; Minor Latham Drama Workshop.
- 10—Thursday—6:15 p.m.—Buffet Supper, **New York Club** members; Hewitt Hall. Followed by Drama Workshop benefit.
8:00 p.m.—Pre-performance talk by Mrs. Amelia de Del Rio, Assoc. Prof. of Spanish.
8:30 p.m.—Benefit performance of "**The House of Bernarda Alba**." For reservations call TE 8-0558.

- 19—Saturday—Annual Luncheon Meeting, **Hartford Barnard Club**; Prof. Sidney Burrell, Ass't. Prof. of History, will address members.
- 26—Saturday—3:00 p.m.—Tea for **Long Island Club** members. Acting President Thomas P. Peardon will be the speaker.

JUNE

- 1—Friday—Deadline for submitting applications for **Barnard-NBC Summer Institute of Radio and TV**. (See page 15.)
- 5—Tuesday—3:00 p.m.—**Commencement**; Columbia University; limited number of tickets available. Apply Alumnae Office, 118 Milbank Hall or call UN 5-4000, ext. 714.
- 6—Wednesday—4:30 p.m.—**Alumnae Reunion**. (See below for schedule.)
- 13—Wednesday—Miss Jean Palmer, General Secretary of Barnard will address **Barnard Fairfield Club** members.

Reunion—As You Like It

THE PLANNING COMMITTEE for Reunion has had one paramount thought—to make this year's Reunion as you would like it, giving you time to gather, chat and compare notes on what friends and acquaintances of your own and other classes have been doing. Class members of 1901 and each five-year class thereafter, plus 1955, have made special arrangements to celebrate, but all alumnae are cordially invited.

At the Annual Meeting which will get underway at 4:30 p.m. in the gym, gifts contributed to the College by alumnae will be announced and the recently elected officers of the Associate Alumnae will be introduced. Special reports of the various Reunion Classes will include that of 1906, which is planning to show slides of the dress and other features current the year of their graduation. Following the Annual Meeting—about 5:30 p.m.—Acting President Thomas P. Peardon will make an address entitled "A Thirty Year Perspective."

A smorgasbord supper is scheduled for 6:30 p.m. at \$3.00 a plate. Those whose class is not celebrating a five year reunion may join other alumnae in the South Dining Room of Hewitt Hall.

A reception in the gym at 7:30 p.m. is this year's innovation. Here non-reunion and reunion classes may

gather to talk and to look over the bulletin board exhibit of newspaper clippings, book covers and other mementoes of alumnae activities during the past year. The undergraduate octet has promised to be on hand to sing the two new Barnard songs and to lead alumnae through "a sing." We hope the arrangement to have the reception at 7:30 will permit many alumnae who have jobs and children to share this part of the program.

OF COURSE the five year Reunion Classes have been planning their own exhibits of the past and present activities of their class members and these will be displayed in the various special Reunion Class rooms. Again this year Mrs. McIntosh will visit each Reunion Class and discuss topics of their choice. Many of the Reunion Classes have invited faculty members to be their special guests.

For those who wish them, overnight accommodations at \$2.50 per person will be available in the dormitories on Wednesday evening, June 6. Please call the Alumnae Office, UN 5-4000, ext. 714—or write—if you wish to make a reservation.

That's the sum of the plans—we hope Reunion will be as you like it!

